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GOV. SEWARD IN THE METROPOLIS.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

HIS SPEECH AT PALACE GARDEN.

The Political Issues of the Day Discussed.

Ineffectual Struggle of Thousands to get Within Hearing Distance.

MULTITUDES AT OTHER STANDS.

UNRIVALED DISPLAY OF WIDE-AWAKES.

Such an exuberance of enthusiasm as welcomed Mr. SEWARD at Palace Garden last evening has rarely, if ever, been equaled by the reception of any public man in this City. The large hall was densely crowded at least half an hour before the time announced for the meeting to commence; and, when the assemblage was called to order—like the crush at Queen Katharine's coronation—there was hardly room to wedge in another finger. Seats were ignored as the pressure from the rear and the sides increased, until the undulating surface of sweltering heads resembled a vast measure crammed with well-ripened fruit. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and gaily-colored posters announcing the names of Republican candidates, and, set off with the stars and stripes, the following inscription appeared at the back of the back of the stage:

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."—*H. Clay.*

Previous to the organization the utmost confusion prevailed among the audience; those without the hall, in the garden, pressing lustily for admittance, and those within shrieking with pain at the increased pressure. Meanwhile, the music was finally heard amid the uproar, and the ladies, favored with seats in the gallery, viewed the exciting scene with evident apprehension, as the creaking and crashing of demolished seats mingled harshly with the discordant din. In vain were three other meetings organized in various parts of the garden—the mass still pressed towards the spot where Mr. SEWARD was to speak. Mr. D. D. CONOVER, at twenty-five minutes past seven, stayed the tumult temporarily by proposing WM. M. EVARTS for Chairman. A deafening "Aye" indorsed the selection, and Mr. EVARTS took his seat. EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., and Mr. FRANK SHEPHERD essayed to read lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, but the audience anticipated them, went it blind, and adopted the lists before they could be read, amid loud calls for "SEWARD." Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON and Mr. HIRAM BARNEY announced the nominations of the Judicial and County Conventions, which likewise provoked more calls for "SEWARD." Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER then undertook the most difficult task yet—the reading of the resolutions indorsing the National, State, City, County and Congressional nominations of the Republicans. The audience uproariously expressed its impatience for Mr. SEWARD to appear, and would hear of nothing else. Nor would they be quieted by the effort of the President, Mr. EVARTS, to address them. He vainly represented that Mr. SEWARD was not on the platform, and that he would detain them briefly. They would listen attentively for a moment until some one more impatient than another, would call for "SEWARD," and the hubbub was increased. They discourteously requested Mr. EVARTS to "Cut it short," to "Put it in the TIMES and we will read it in the morning." After speaking briefly of the wonderful progress of the party, Mr. EVARTS finally yielded, and introduced Hon. THEO. N. POMEROY, the candidate for Congress in the Auburn District.

Mr. POMEROY commenced by promising not to detain them longer than the moment of the arrival of Mr. SEWARD, and proceeded to speak of the glorious victories in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and of the futile opposition to the onward march of Republicanism, illustrating his argument by telling anecdotes. While in the midst of a story about a Hard-shell Baptist, a general movement on the stage attracted the attention of the audience. In another moment some one proclaimed the arrival of Mr. SEWARD.

Had an earthquake shook the building, or an electric shock permeated the intricate ramifications of every frame, there could not have been a more general uprising. The audience rose *en masse*, cheered, stamped, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and rent the air with a long and deafening welcome, rising to the wildest pitch of enthusiasm as Mr. SEWARD advanced to view. It was a spontaneous outpouring to which the homage to HENRY CLAY, the reverence to KOSSUTH, or the more recent popular honors to the Prince of Wales seemed but a circumstance—at least such was the impression on the inspiration of the moment.

Mr. SEWARD requiring a few moments' repose, the Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club was introduced, to while away the weary five minutes with a song. They appropriately chose "There's a good time coming, Boys." The audience was satisfied that there was "a good time coming," but obstinately refused to "wait a little longer," and persistently refused to "wait a little longer." They said they had waited long enough, and wanted to hear Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD at length was brought forward by Mr. EVARTS, and, after the thunders of applause had subsided, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. W. H. SEWARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It would surprise, I doubt not, the citizens of this Metropolis, who meet daily on 'Change, and who are found at night in the political and social circles, if I were to claim that I, whose home is in a distant rural district, feel an equal interest and an equal pride in the prosperity and greatness of New-York. [Cheers.] And yet I know not why I should not. The City, and the country around which sustains it, are not separate and isolated from each other, but they are parts of one whole. The town stands by common consent for town and country. Certainly an inhabitant of the suburbs may justly feel that he shares in all the pride and in all the glory of the City, as he certainly is seldom altogether exempt from its misfortunes and disasters. But when a city extends its dimensions so far on all sides as to make the State its suburbs, and, when extending still further, it embraces the most remote regions of the country within its suburbs, then he who lives outside, as well as he who resides within the city gates, feels his heart warm with the impulses of patriotism, for the town and the country have become one. [Here the Senator was for some minutes deterred from speaking by the confusion in the vast standing audience, owing to its crowding forward towards the stand. When they had subsided he resumed.] Fellow-citizens, I have sometimes thought that a man who lives in the country could see about as well what is going on as one who lives in the midst of the excitement of the town or capital, upon the principle that if you stand a little further back you are apt to see just about as well. I certainly have thought so within a few weeks past, when I have seen the journals of this Metropolis talking of the "rural districts" of distant Counties, and even of States, as "provinces of New-York;" and I think so now, when I see Presses in New-York echoing the sounds and alarms of sedition, insurrection and disunion in distant rural districts. For to me nothing is more plain than that this is a country in which there are no provinces,—least of all any provinces which owe allegiance to the City of New-York; and, on the other hand, that this is a country in which there are no rural districts, near or far, North or South, that can dissolve the bonds which bind them to the commercial and social circle of the Metropolis. [Cheers.] In the spirit of such a pride in the City in which we stand as a patriot may feel, I shall hope that I can speak profitably, if I treat of the political questions of the canvass in their relations to the Metropolis of the country. In the beginning of our history the City of New-York was as unconscious of its then future destiny as the country was ignorant itself of the destiny of the City. At the beginning of this century it was a small provincial town. It had just lost the seat of the Federal Government. Its inland navigation was all included in a sloop navigation from New-York Bay to the Overslaugh at Albany, together with the navigation of Long Island Sound. Public-spirited citizens of New-York cast about to see what they could do to continue the prosperity which New-York had then recently enjoyed in consequence of its being the Federal capital. They concluded that it was useless to try to make a commercial City on New-York Bay, because the commerce of the country was destined to be enjoyed by Boston and Philadelphia; and the wise men of the day, after casting around for all other resources, finally concluded that this Island, upon which we stand, was exactly the best spot in the whole country for the establishment of schools, which by bringing in pupils from large portions of the surrounding country, would make a tolerably fair town of Manhattan Island. I do not know whether the experiment was attempted, but if it was, there is no doubt that New-York was soon distanced in the race of education by Princeton and New-Haven. I do not know whether the people of New-Jersey and the people of Connecticut had better qualifications for instructing the young, but I must confess, and I speak it, nevertheless, with reverence, that the Scotch, the English and the Irish schoolmasters and the Dutch, which New-York City then employed, if they were to be judged from those they sent out through the rural districts in my childhood, were not altogether the best qualified persons for the task of public education. [Laughter.] Manhattan Island, Fellow-citizens, fell, by the disposition of a wise Providence, within the circuit of a great State and a great nation, and although that State and that nation thought little and cared less for the City of New-York, yet, like a great State and a great nation that thought deeply, they thought long and they cared wisely for themselves. The State owned a broad region, rich in forest, mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources, lying south of the St. Lawrence and west of the Falls of Cohoes. Any one could see that a great and flourishing State must arise here if this great region should be peopled with free men, intelligent men, and if its settlers could be furnished with facilities for access to this, the only seaport within the State. The United States owned a still greater domain, lying just west of the domain of New-York, stretching to the Mississippi river, and bounded North by the Lakes, and South by the river Ohio. Everybody did see that the United States must become a great nation if they could spread the civilization of intelligent, free men over this vast domain, and could connect the seat of that flourishing portion of the country with an adequate seaport on the Atlantic coast. Manhattan Island stood just exactly in that point to which all the commerce of Western New-York, all the commerce of Western America must converge, if only the right policy was adopted to concentrate that commerce here. To make this great State and this great nation it required legislation; not any exercise of power or of force, but only proper and wise legislation to direct and invigorate the existing social forces amongst them. Therefore, no body at that day proposed to conquer any additional Territory, or to subjugate foreign nations for the purpose of increasing the greatness of our own. What did it require? You will see in a moment what it required from what was done. In all the State of New-York there were then only 300,000 inhabitants, and of these, every seventeenth person was an African slave. There were in the United States only four millions of people, and of this sum half a million were African slaves. Everybody could see that a great State could not be built in New-York upon the basis of a population consisting of only three hundred thousand souls—a white population. Everybody could see that a great nation could not be created in the United States upon a basis of only four millions of souls, and that at that time the element of increasing force was the increase of African negroes instead of white citizens, as well in the State of New-York as in the United States. The reason was an obvious one. The African Slave-trade was in full force, and it was vigorously exercised for the profits of the white man; and much as men may denounce the assertion of an irrepressible conflict, [tremendous cheering] between freedom and slavery in the same community, it was apparent and manifest then that this importation of African negroes amounted to an exclusion of European freemen. There was a bounty and bonus upon negroes, and there were expenses, burdens, costs and losses upon white men. I do not know how it is. It is for these philosophers who deny the irrepressible conflict to-day to say how it is, that so early as it was, and as it has been to this day, that wherever a State will admit imported African negroes, voluntary emigrants from Ireland, England and Germany, will not go. What was to be done to make this great State and this great nation, manifestly was to diminish the vigor and the force of African labor—to diminish it and arrest it, and on the other hand to stimulate and invigorate the force of free emigration. Does anybody doubt that? It required, secondly, a system of internal improvement to be commensurate with the greatness of the regions which were thus to be inhabited, and it required that the free labor population should be eductated and trained so as to be able to maintain a Republican Government. This thing required the coöperation of the Federal Legislature, and of the State Legislature. The Federal Legislature addressed themselves to their work in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and in the Congress which succeeded the Constitution. These three Federal legislative efforts settled the whole matter in a manner simple and practical. It did not extirpate or attempt to extirpate African Slavery. It did not emancipate or attempt to emancipate the African slaves. It did not even arrest at once the African Slave-trade; but it did encourage all the Slave States to remove Slavery themselves as soon as they practically could without disturbing the peace and order and the interests of society, of which the States were left the sole judges. The next step that they took was to prohibit the African Slave-trade, not immediately, but after the expiration of twenty years, and to declare that from and after that time no African slave should ever be introduced into the United States. They took one step now on the side of free labor. They encouraged free labor by federal laws, by inviting the emigrant from Europe, the exiled poor and penniless, no matter whether he were Catholic or Protestant, or Jew, or Greek, or Gentile—no matter whether he were an Englishman, or a German, or a Pole, or a Hungarian—they invited him to come; and insomuch as the cost of transportation was great, and the voyage hazardous, they declared that he might sell his labor which he should perform for years after his arrival to pay the expenses of his transportation to this free land from his native soil. They took one other broad and liberal step, and that was, they declared, by laws of uniform naturalization, that the freeman immigrating into this country, from whatever land, should, after sufficient probation to establish his character and his loyalty, be admitted as a citizen of the Republic and of every State in it, too, whether Free State or Slave State, on the same footing with the native born. They took one more step, more effective than all the rest, and that is that they shut up the whole of the unoccupied, unsettled, national domain, upon which all the future States were to be erected—they shut it up against Slavery and slaves then and forever. [Applause.] This is what the Federal legislative authority did. Hear now what the States did. The prize of commercial greatness and glory was equally sought by the thirteen States. Seven seconded the wise—I had almost said, and I *will* say, the pious policy of the Federal Government, and abolished Slavery from all their borders. Not all at once—not by violence—not by confiscation; but they took such measures in the year 1800 or thereabouts, that whereas in the year 1800 every twenty-eighth person was a slave, in 1828 not one slave was found upon the soil of the State of New-York. Six others of the States followed in the same policy. But six more—the more Southern States—declined to pursue that policy, but they still determined to compete for the great national commercial prize. The State of New-York had, in its early days, enlightened statesmen—men who had not learned the demoralizing doctrine of the times, that virtue and Freedom enfeebled the State, and that Slavery is the necessary element of national greatness. Among the great men and great statesmen and patriots of that early period, were CHRISTOPHER COLES, HAMILTON, JAY, the CLINTONS, TOMPKINS and RUFUS KING; and coming later, but not unworthy of the noble association, JOHN W. FRANCIS of the City of New-York. [Applause.] The thoughts of these enlightened men, then called speculation and imagination, filled the age in which they lived, and they projected, and there have since been completed all the great thoroughfares of commerce, from New-York Bay to the St. Lawrence and to the Lakes. And other States have continued the work until these same channels of intercourse and commerce between the City of New-York and other portions of the continent now reach the very borders of our civilization in the West. One thing more was necessary, and that was education—education for a free people. The foundation of a system of education, equally fair, just and impartial, among all the classes of the citizens was laid in the City at an early day, and after much attention was finally introduced and established permanently in the City of New-York. Here, fellow-citizens, I have told you in these very few words the whole foundation of all the prosperity of the State of New-York, which now, after a period of only sixty years, counts a population of four millions, and a commerce surpassing all the other States, as well as the foundation of the prosperity of the United States, which now, instead of four millions, counts thirty millions,—and which have established in the City of New-York, as the one port which alone was adequately adapted to the commerce inland, surpassing that of any other capital, and a foreign commerce second only to one in the world. [Applause.] Surely, fellow-citizens, if, instead of being now before citizens of this metropolis of this great State of the United States, I had told this story to a stranger in a foreign land, he would have said: "You have told me of that Atlantis—that happy Republic which the ancient philosophers conceived, and the ancient poets sung, and which the hard experience of mankind has hitherto proved to be an impossibility and a fabrication. [Cheers.] And now for the future of New-York. I, myself, when I was even older than some bearded hearers before me, sought recreation and rest out of the City of New-York by hanging around the open tomb of the Potter's Field, and what is now Washington-square. I think a very able and ingenious writer in a morning newspaper yesterday called my attention to a fact that to a certainty, established by demonstration, that within a period of one hundred and fifty years, the population of the United States will be 300,000,000—that it would surpass China. I doubt not his figures are accurate. What, then, is it to be fifty years hence?—for it is to be a gradual progression. What a hundred years hence—only a hundred years—is to be the magnitude and the population of the City of New-York? Take into view only one agency—two agencies,—the combination of the great State of New-York and of the United States in increasing their own greatness, and the greatness and glory and magnificence of New-York City follow as its legitimate result. This commerce is to be soon not merely a national commerce, but the commerce of the continent of America. I need not tell you that the port which enjoys the commerce of the continent of America, commands at once the commerce of the globe You have now seen what is, and you have seen wha has produced it. What remains is to consider what is needful to secure that future of the city, as well as of the country, for which you as well as myself are necessarily and naturally and justly so ambitious. What can it be, my dear friends? What can it be that is needful to be done but to leave things to go on just exactly as they have gone on hitherto—to leave Slavery to be gradually, peaceably circumscribed and limited hereafter, as it has been hitherto, and to leave the increase of our own white population, and the increase by foreign immigration to go on just exactly as they are already going on, and to leave the canals and railroads in full operation as they are, and to leave your systems of education and toleration to stand on the basis they have already attained. [Applause.] There, if you please, is what I understand by *Republicanism*. [Tremendous applause.] I do not know what complexion it wears to your glasses, but I do know that men may call it black, or green, or red, There is the whole question in this political canvass. There is no more. If you elect that eminent, and able, and honest and reliable man, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to the Presidency—[loud and prolonged cheers]—and if, as I am sure you will during the course of the next four years, you constitute the United States Senate with a majority like him, [applause,] and at the present election establish the House of Representatives on the same basis, you have then done just exactly this: you have elected men who will leave Slavery in the United States just exactly where it is now—[cheers]—and who will do more than that: who will leave freedom in the United States, and every foot and every acre of the public domain, which is the basis of future States, just exactly as it is now. [Cheers.] There are laws of Congress, there are edicts of Presidents and Governors, there are judgments or pretended judgments of the Supreme Court, [laughter and cheers,] which have a tendency if they should stand, and if they should be continued and renewed by future Presidents, and future Congresses, and future Judges of the Supreme Court, to change all this thing, to put Slavery over into the Free States again—["Never!" "Never!"]—and to send Slavery into, and Freedom out of the Territories of the National domain. All that we propose to do, all that you will do and, God be thanked, all that it is needful to do, is to take care that no more such laws, no more such edicts, no more such judgments or pretended judgments shall be rendered. Why, then, since it is so simple, shall we not go on in the same way which was begun by our fathers, and which has been prosecuted so long and with so much success? They tell us that we are to encounter opposition. Why, bless my soul, [laughter] did any body ever expect to reach a fortune, or fame, or happiness on earth, or a crown in Heaven, without encountering resistance and opposition? What are we made men for but to encounter and overcome opposition arrayed against us in the line of our duty. [Applause.] But whence comes this opposition? What is it? I have already alluded to the fact that fifty years ago, when the seven Northern States abolished Slavery, the six Southern ones did not see their interest in the same way, and they declined to accept and adopt the policy of the day and of the age, and having retained Slavery, and the world found out just about the same time the usefulness of cotton as a fabric or material for human clothing, and an invention was made which made the manufacture of cotton easy.

Then the Slave States, retaining their slave labor, proceeded to build up a great interest on the growth of cotton, and when they had grown cotton, and made it a great material interest in the country, they then fell down before it, and did homage to it. I do not say they paid worship to it, but they anointed it King [laughter,] and they pronounced allegiance to cotton to be a political duty. Did anybody interfere with that homage? Did anybody complain of it? Never! They were men at liberty, like ourselves, to raise a commercial and political king—a social king—within the Republic. But they set up the throne in *our* midst, and said that *we* must bend and bow before it too. [Laughter.] But from that requirement we have modestly but firmly—not always very firmly, neither [laughter]—but with tolerable persistence, declined to comply. Now they find that their system does not build up great States like New-York, but on the other hand that the six States which pursued their system have remained stationary, or relatively so. The greatest and finest site for commerce on this continent is New-Orleans, and in early life I made a pilgrimage there to see whether it was not true that New-Orleans was to supercede and supplant New-York, the capital of my native State, as the seat of commerce on this continent. I found that whereas there were some ten times the population in New-York that there was in New-Orleans, that it was increasing in a ratio of such magnitude that when New-Orleans would have a quarter of a million, New-York would have a million and a half. Shall I tell you the reason? I found it in the fact that when I went out in the night in the City of New-York, I saw the cobbler's light twinkling in his window in the gray of the morning or late at night. I saw everything *made*, as well as sold, in New-York; but when I came to the city of New-Orleans I found there that everything was sold and nothing was made. After trying in vain to find any article of human raiment that was made in New-Orleans, I did see upon a sign opposite the St. Charles Hotel this inscription: "Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows made and sold here." I said, I have found one thing that is made in New-Orleans! coarse wagons, carts, and rough and rude wheelbarrows, but on crossing to inspect the matter a little more minutely, before entering it in my notes, I found that I had overlooked some words printed in smaller letters, "at New-Haven," [laughter,] and that the sign was rightly to be read: "Wagons, carts and wheelbarrows made at New-Haven and sold here." [Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, this is not a reproach. It is not spoken reproachfully, it would ill become me to so speak it. But it is their system. They employ slaves, and in New-York—I was going to say that we employ, but I think I will reverse it and say that freemen employ their masters, [cheers,] the manufacturers. This is but an illustration. The principle is the same in every department of industry and manufacture. Now the Slave States not only build no great cities, but they build no great States, compared with these States—these Free States. There is one other distinction, and that is, the Free States multiply and replenish the continent with Free States, but the Slave States fail to multiply and replenish the continent with Slave States. And they say that the reason is not in the nature of Slavery and Freedom, relatively, themselves, but in the injustice of not allowing them to establish slave territory; and they are going to say next, as they logically must, that they should reopen the African Slave-trade, and so furnish a supply for new Slave States. The opposition is founded upon these facts;—is it reasonable to concede to it? We cannot concede to it unless we are willing to wreck the prosperity, and growth, and greatness of our City, of our State and of our country. That would seem an end of the argument, but they then resort to terror and to menace. They tell us that they will withdraw their trade from the City of New-York, unless she will vote—unless her citizens will vote—as they require them to vote—as their supposed interest dictates. Is it best to yield to that? Why, fellow-citizens, New-York is not a province of Virginia or of Carolina, any more than it is a province of New-York or Connecticut. New-York is the metropolis of the Country. New-York must be the metropolis of the Continent. [Cheers.] Her commerce, like her principles, must be elevated, equal, just, impartial towards every State. Towards freedom, at least, if it must be tolerant of Slavery. [Applause.] But they proceed to tell us that if we do not concede to their demands they will secede and dissolve the Union. Will they? Shall we then surrender? That involves the question whether they will secede and dissolve the Union if we do not. What then is it we propose to do which they require us not to do? Why it is simply to vote for the man we prefer over the three men, or the no man which they prefer. [Laughter and cheers.] Is there any offence in that? That is just what the Constitution says we may do, and insomuch as there must necessarily be differences of opinion among men, the Constitution requires every man to vote, not for the person somebody else has selected, but the man he himself prefers to have elected. [Applause.] Well, they say that they must nevertheless take offence, and we ask them why, if this is right? "Why, then, so far you are all right," say they. "Why, then, will you dissolve?" They reply: "We will dissolve because that Mr. LINCOLN and a Whig Congress will commit aggressions upon us after they are elected." "Very well," we say, "but is it not prudent—is it not reasonable—to wait for them to be elected first, and then to commit the aggressions or attempt to commit them? [Applause and laughter.] They answer, "No; we cannot afford to wait for the overt act, because that overt act may never be committed, [laughter,] and if it shall be committed we shall have become so much demoralized that we cannot resist after that." [Great laughter.] Well, I will not argue the latter point, for I do believe better of them than they proclaim of themselves. I know their humanity, their spirit, their courage and their chivalry, [applause,] and I know enough of human nature to know also that he that waits until an overt act is committed before he strikes back will be able to recover his rights a thousand times sooner than he who strikes before any overt act is committed. [Cheers.] But why shall we expect that the President, Mr. LINCOLN, and his Cabinet, and the Congress will commit aggressions against the Slave States? They cannot do it constitutionally, and what they cannot constitutionally do cannot be done. [Cheers.] Besides, who are these men who are destined to commit these unconstitutional aggressions? They are citizens of the United States, chosen by their fellow-citizens, as, if not altogether the best, yet from the best of every part of these United States. Are they less likely to be honest, and just, and wise, and prudent statesmen than the men selected from the same constituency who have heretofore been chosen to fill the same places? [Applause.] Aye, they tell us this Republican Party is driven on by enthusiasts, and madmen, and fanatics, and that these will control instead of being restrained by their associates. This Republican Party that next Tuesday is to elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, [enthusiastic cheering,] what will it be but a majority of the American people? If it is less than that it cannot elect anybody, and if it elects anybody it will be precisely the same American people that has tolerated the Government in the abuse of Constitutional powers, out of tenderness to the South and to the Slave States, for a period of fifty years. [Cheers.] It will be as forbearing still as it can be, and maintain the principles of freedom, and to maintain those principles as I have already shown you, involves no action of the Government in any unconstitutional mode. But they tell us that "you are arguing only upon reason," What we fear is, that the South, the Slave States, will not listen to reason. They are excited, they are disturbed, they are passionate, and they will go out of the Union, reason or no reason, right or wrong. Well, fellow-citizens, I think very differently of the South, as I do of the North, The election of a Chief Magistrate of a great Republic of thirty millions brings every party and every interest to use the best arguments to sustain its cause that it has. We give them the arguments which have been submitted to you so often here, and which have attempted to renew to-night. They give us in return—what? Denunciation and threat. Well, these are not a very effective, they are not a very logical form of argument, but they are not to be blamed who use them for that—they are all the arguments they have. [Great cheering and laughter.] And what is it our duty to do? To threaten back again? To fulminate menace for menace and denunciation for denunciation? No: but to listen and hear with patience, with kindness, with fraternal feeling and sympathy. For we do expect them to hear our arguments, and our arguments are much harder to bear than theirs. [Applause and laughter.] I do not think these threats before election are evidences of revolution or disunion after the election, for the simple reason that I have always found that the man who does intend to strike a fatal blow does not give notice so long beforehand. [Laughter.] And for ten, aye twenty years, these threats have been renewed in the same language and in the same form, about the first day of November, every four years, when it happened to come before the day of the Presidential election. A man intoxicated may threaten, but he never knows what he will do when he is sober, as all the world knows that no sober man can tell what he may not do when he is in a state of intoxication. A man in a passion never can tell what he will do when he is cool, as everybody knows from his own experience that he very often does when he is cool much wiser things than those he meditates doing when he is in a heated passion. [Applause and laughter.] These menaces are made by the politicians in the name of the people of the Slave States. As I have said, what else can you expect them to do? Why, it was but the other day, in the State of Michigan, that a citizen asked me what I thought of the State of New-York. I said I thought it was sure for LINCOLN. He said to me, then, that DOUGLAS had just come from the State of New-York, and they had told him "DOUGLAS claims that he is going to carry the State of New-York." "Well," said I, "my good friend, how can I help it if DOUGLAS does say so?" [Laughter.] "Well," said he, "I want to know whether you think that he thinks so?" [Great laughter.] Said I: "I certainly cannot answer for what Mr DOUGLAS thinks; but now, my dear, good friend, will you allow me to ask you one question? If Mr. DOUGLAS is running for the candidacy of the Presidency, and if he is canvassing for himself, and if you ask him whether he thinks he is going to carry the State of New-York, when it is necessary for his success that he should carry it, what else can he tell you except that he thinks he will?" [Laughter.] So I do not doubt but that these Southern statesmen and politicians *think* they are going to dissolve the Union, but *I think* they are going to do no such thing; and I will tell you in a very few words why. He who in this country thinks that this Government and this Constitution can be torn down, and that this Union of States can be dissolved, has no faith—first, in the Constitution; he has no faith in the Union, no faith in the people of the States, no faith in the people of the Union, no faith in their loyalty, no faith in reason, no faith in justice, no faith in truth, no faith in virtue. I am not unwilling to see the members of that class of the American people brought up, so that we may see them altogether, For my part, I, on the contrary, have faith in the Constitution, faith in the Union, faith in the people of the States, faith in the people of the Union, faith in freedom, faith in justice, faith in virtue, and faith in humanity. The Constitution and the Union have stood eighty years only upon the foundation of such a faith existing among the American people. It will stand and survive the Presidential election, and forty Presidential elections after; aye, I trust an hundred and a thousand, because the people, since it was established, have grown wiser, more just, humane and virtuous than they were when it was established. [Long and enthusiastic cheering.]

After Gov. SEWARD had concluded, the Republican Glee Club sung "Dixie," amid loud plaudits; and "Old Abe's Choir" rendered "Ain't we glad Abe's going to the White House?" very effectively. Then Mr. EVARTS came forward and said that the procession of the Wide-Awakes was part of the evening's exercises, and that they might have an opportunity to see it, the meeting was adjourned.

As soon as the announcement was made, Gov. SEWARD'S friends surrounded him and shook him heartily by the hand. Men climbed on to the platform, and pressed around him, and it was with difficulty that he made his way through the crowd. As he descended into the Garden he was loudly cheered. Conducted by General Superintendent KENNEDY, he slipped through a side-door on Fifteenth-street to avoid the throng, and entering an open barouche, with Mr. EVARTS and others, was driven rapidly away. It was long before the immense concourse in Palace Garden succeeded in squeezing itself out into the adjacent streets.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The anxiety to get positions inside of the building, within sight and hearing of the distinguished Senator, caused the hall to be compactly filled before 7 o'clock P. M. As the crowd poured in and found that there was no chance to get within hearing of Mr. SEWARD, they contented themselves with standing-room in the open area of the Garden, the larger and denser part of them pressing close up to the doors and windows, through which they could obtain an occasional glimpse of the speaker, or catch a possible sentence from his lips. Not a foot of space within the large inclosure was unoccupied. Three stands were prepared, one on each of the three sides of the Garden, where meetings were organized, and speaking was begun and continued with the inside proceedings. The multitude pressed closely about these centres of attraction, and listened with attention.

STAND NO. 1.

At Stand No. 1 SIMEON DRAPER was the first speaker, who held the attention of some two thousand listeners, while he defined the great doctrines of the Chicago Platform, comparing them with the position occupied by the Bell-Everett Party, and denouncing with great severity, the schemes and threats of the disunion schismatics. He was loudly applauded. Mr. POMEROY, of Auburn, followed Mr. DRAPER, in a strong address, which was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic applause. A. OAKEY HALL, Mr. MILLIGAN and others also spoke.

STAND NO. 2.

At stand No. 2 JOHN H. WHITE presided, and addresses were made by ELLIOTT F. SHEPPARD, THOMAS B. VAN BUREN and JAMES FAIRMAN. Shelton's Band discoursed occasional and spirit-stirring music. Mr. VAN BUREN spoke in demonstration of the local nature of Slavery under the Constitution, and showed the futility of any other policy than that of its limitation by law. Mr. FAIRMAN spoke for half-an-hour, showing that we may have the forms of a Republican Government without its substance, with the working classes in a state of dependence, by the prostrated industry of the country.

STAND NO. 3.

At the North Stand WM. A. DARLING presided, and affective addresses were made by JOSEPH CENTER, Mr. FRANKHEIMER, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Dr. SNODGRASS.

The entire front of Palace Garden on Fourteenth-street was also filled with spectators and Wide-Awakes, who had come to the meeting on an escort of Gov. SEWARD, and who remained for the purpose of paying him a similar honor when he had finished his speech, by escorting him back to the Astor House.

THE TORCH-LIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

We are told that DIOGENES once indulged in a solus search through the streets of Athens, with a lantern in his hand, for an honest man. A resuscitated Greek in our City last evening might have thought that several thousand peripatetics had taken up the search which the old Cynic abandoned in disgust. He would have been fortified in this opinion by the fact that the noctivigant gentlemen with torches confined their guest to the upper part of the City, not looking in the vicinity of the City Hall, nor approaching within several Roman-candle shots the purlieus of Wall-street. But the resuscitated Greek would have been mistaken in his conclusions. The illuminated gentlemen were simply vigilant Wide-Awakes, desirous of proving that they were not sleepy on the eve of election. Forming in Fourteenth-street, the Light Brigade charged down Fifth-avenue, through Eighth-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Canal, through Canal to the Bowery, then up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square, they moved in lines of linked light long drawn out. Torchlight processions are no novelty in our streets of late, and so often have they been described, that one's pen necessarily runs in a rut. Men gather like moths around any species of illumination, and a torch and a tar-barrel are all that is necessary to bring a crowd into Broadway. It is customary on these occasions to compare Broadway to a sea, and to say that it "billowed" with emotion, but last evening it did not resemble a sea so much as usual, nor did it billow so much as formerly. Dropping the marine metaphor, we will compare it to a cornfield. It seemed

"One mighty *maize*, and all without a plan."

Men encroached upon each other's corns in an insane desire to get as near the curbstone as possible, and little boys, with an utter regard of their personal comfort and pantaloons, perched themselves on park palings while the procession passed. The procession moved along as all its predecessors have done this season—a pillar of fire before, a cloud of smoke behind, and an abounding smell of bad kerosene everywhere. Roman candles were burnt with an utter disregard of the present poverty of the Pope, while occasionally an ambitious Wolsey of a rocket rushed above the less pretentious pyrotechnics, to meet with a cardinal discomfiture in mid-air, and "fall like a bright exhalation of the evening, to be seen no more of men."

And lamp-posts stand beneath the hanging eaves
In silent sorrow as the torches pass,
Grieving—if aught inanimate e'er grieves—
That kerosene should shame the City gas.

With banners and with badges, torches and transparencies, the Light Infantry of the Republican army defiled through the brick gorges, terrible as an army with torches—an occasional torch, however, extinguished by the rude breath of the passing wind, presenting itself to the gaze of observers as a veritable *lucus a non lucendo*. Midway in the procession were borne several lusty ears of corn. It may be remarked that Democratic demonstrations have a more comfortable and less conspicuous way of carrying this cereal, or its equivalent.

Passing the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Union Club, directly opposite to which are the Headquarters of the National Union Club, a very good opportunity was afforded for observing how opinions differ in politics. While on one side of the street, in response to the sharp numerical cheer of the Wide-Awakes, rose ringing huzzas, young men crying "Hi, hi," until their voices became low, from the other shot sibilant sounds and groaning and gibing. But notwithstanding the party feeling no collision occurred; the minute-men kept the peace for an hour, nor did the Wide-Awakes attempt to test the mettle—Bell-mettle—of their opposite neighbors. The most unkind remark offered was that of a Wide-Awake Captain: "Let the poor fellows groan," said he, "they are near enough to their dissolution to warrant it."

Taken all in all, the demonstration of last evening was a most creditable one, both in point of numbers and in the appearance and conduct of those who took part in it. The length of the procession was variously estimated, from one mile to ten, according to the politics of the party making the estimate.

The honor of escorting Gov. SEWARD in the early part of the evening, from the Astor House to Palace Garden, devolved upon the "City Wide-Awakes," and a more trusty band of men could not have well been chosen. They convoyed the distinguished Senator through Broadway, Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, landing him safely at the entrance in Fifteenth-street, without encountering any illustration of the "irrepressible conflict" theory on the line of march.

ATTACKS UPON THE WIDE-AWAKES.

As the procession was passing down Broadway it was greeted with cheers from a number of Republicans who had stationed themselves in front of the Headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Union, Stuyvesant Institute. The meeting-room of a Bell and Everett Club is on the opposite side of the street, and some of the members took umbrage at the demonstrations of applause and applied approbrious epithets to the Republicans. Finally, several of the Fusion Party made a rush toward where the Republicans were standing, and calling them "negro stealers." "sons of b—s," &c., seemed bent on inciting a riot. Officer GROOT, of the Fifteenth Ward made an attempt to drive the rowdies back and in so doing, found it necessary to arrest a man named WM. H. TRAVIS, who appeared to be foremost in the disorder. The crowd made an effort to rescue this man from the custody of the policeman, who, however, was enabled to retain his prisoner by the appearance of Capt. CAFFREY with a reinforcement, and the turbulent people were dispersed, not, however, until some heads had been bruised. In the course of the disturbance, Officer LEFFERTS took one H. A. SMITH into custody, and both the prisoners were taken to the station-house, and locked up.

While this affair was transpiring another scene of excitement was witnessed in front of the New-York Hotel, where a large crowd had collected. Several well-dressed men came out of the building and mingled with the people, inciting them to make an attack upon the procession, and using language which the exercise only of extreme forbearance on the part of the Wide-Awakes forbade them to retaliate. The ardor of the rioters at this point was soon dampened by the arrest of ALEXANDER JOHNSON, one of the leaders, whom Sergeant BANTA conducted to the Station-house.

On the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twelfth-street a more serious disturbance than either of the others occurred. About a dozen firemen had stationed themselves at that point, having their fire-caps on, and as the procession defiled by them it was met by jeers and epithets provocative of ill-temper. Officer TAYLOR, of the Fifteenth Ward, remonstrated with the firemen, who are said to have been members of Engine Company No. 23, but they refused to heed his words, and threatened him with violence. Shortly afterwards, however, they disappeared, but almost instantly returned with a reinforcement of their ranks to the number of thirty or forty, and an attack was made upon the procession. The rioters attempted to take away the torches of the Wide-Awakes, but the latter resisted them, and for a few moments a desperate fight was in progress. The firemen were armed with clubs and wrenches, which they used freely upon the heads of the Wide-Awakes, of whom several were knocked down, and dispossessed of their torches. Finally, however, the torches were recovered from the assailing party, who were driven back by the sheer force of numbers. The police came up soon after the fight ocuurred, but did not make any arrests.

After the designated line of march had been passed over the procession formed itself into an escort for Mr. SEWARD, and conducted him to his quarters at the Astor House, where he retired amid vociferous cheers.

Great Wide-Awake Demonstration in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn experienced a novel sensation last evening—produced by an unusual display of the Wide-Awakes. Accustomed as her people have been to the parade of small bands of these auxiliary political organizations, they were nevertheless taken by surprise, and more than gratified at the success which attended this effort, and they made a full night of it. The procession was organized by the Grand Marshal, Col. JESSE C. SMITH, on Fourth and Grand streets, at about 8 o'clock, and arrived at its destination probably at about 3 o'clock this morning. If its size should be judged by the same rule used by the *Express* in estimating the fusion procession of Thursday evening, there must have been at least 25,000 men in line. Persons at different points, however, were able to count from 1,900 to 2,500, and every man was in full uniform. Marching in pretty close order, frequently presenting a front of 18 files, the time occupied in passing a given point was 20 minutes. The windows of public and private buildings, notwithstanding the unseasonable hour, everywhere on the route of the procession, and the sidewalks on either side, were filled with people, and many houses were brilliantly illuminated. One of the most prominent of these was the house of Mr. CROWLEY, on Bedford-avenue. The Wide-Awakes were in the best of spirits, and were everywhere most heartily welcomed, the sterner sex manifesting their good will by frequently cheering, and the softer sex expressing their sentiments by waving their handkerchiefs. The line was interspersed with transparencies, principally illuminating the names of the different candidates for office, American flags, several banners,—but there were none of the least objectionable character. There were twenty-three clubs in all, and their excellent bearing was the theme of all observers, and would have reflected credit even upon a regular military organization.

Naval Intelligence.

The marine guard of the United States corvette *Vandalia* arrived here yesterday, and are quartered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. They will be put on board their vessel in a few days.

We have news from the Home and Pacific Squadrons, reporting the officers and crews well on the 21st ult. The United States steam-frigate *Lancaster* arrived at Panama from Callao, and announces the partial settlement of the dispute between Mr. CLAY and the Peruvian Government. The *Narragansett* and other vessels of the fleet had not arrived at Panama. The corvette *Brooklyn* was at Aspinwall, all well: the *Savannah* had sailed for New-York; all the other vessels were cruising.

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

Great Republican Rally at Rochester.

SPEECH BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

SLAVERY EXTENSION OR DISUNION!

Refutation of Mr. Yancey's Arguments.

From the Rochester Democrat, Nov. 2.

The meeting in Corinthian Hall on Wednesday evening was large and enthusiastic. The Hall was densely filled, and a large number were obliged to content themselves with only a place to stand about the entrances.

At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by LORENZO ELY. Esq., Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, upon whose motion SAMUEL P. ALLEN was appointed President.

After a song from the Glee Club, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York, being introduced, was received with applause. The following is a full report of

MR. RAYMOND'S SPEECH.

Mr. RAYMOND began by saying that if he were at all disposed to discuss the political issues of the canvass in a purely partisan temper, he should be deterred from doing so this evening, by the fact that so large a portion of his audience consisted of those who cannot be supposed to sympathize with the coarser features of a political contest, but who are led to attend political gatherings solely by their regard for its higher aims and more elevated aspirations. But, in fact, he felt no such inclination. The contest was too grave and serious for such treatment. The issues involved were too important, the results sought were too momentous, to be discussed in any but a sober and a serious mood. For it is not simply a change of administration that is impending—but a change in the seat and centre of imperial power. The control of the Government of this country is about to pass from the hands of a sectional minority to that of the natural and constitutional majority of the Republic. [Applause.]

THE MAJORITY MUST GOVERN.

I only state a fact conceded, on all hands, said Mr. R., when I say that, during the past sixty years of our national existence, the control of the country has rested in the hands of the Southern, slaveholding States. It is a matter of exultation on the part of Southern politicians, that hitherto the direction of our national policy has been given by Southern men, and has aimed at the protection of Southern interests. In the natural development of our national growth, the South has come to be the minority. She has been outgrown by the North and West; and since she persists in maintaining a social system peculiar to herself, with which the other sections of the country can have no sympathy, since she thus of her own choice *isolates* herself in the Confederacy, and assumes the position of sectional antagonism, in interest and in sentiment, to the rest of the Union, she must yield the supremacy she has so long enjoyed, and give up the Government to those who have become the majority, and consequently the Constitutional representives of the National Power. The minority have their rights under the Constitution,—and those rights are to be held inviolable; but the right of ruling is not among them. [Applause.] Such changes of the balance of power naturally create a disturbance of the public mind; and in the countries of the Old World, where Governments are a fixed framework made for stability and a fixed position, they would lead to revolution and social anarchy. But our Constitution was made expressly for such emergencies. It provides distinctly for such changes,—whenever the changes in national growth and population may render them necessary; and our safety consists in admitting them freely, in accepting them frankly, and adapting ourselves to them, whenever the emergencies may arise out of which they grow. Our Republic is not an iron framework, fixed and immovable, to be shattered by every popular commotion which it lacks strength to resist. It is rather a stately ship, made expressly to yield to the winds of public sentiment, and by yielding, to ride triumphant upon the swelling waves of popular commotion. [Applause.]

The first great result, therefore, of the revolution which is impending is the transfer of imperial power from the Southern minority to the majority of the North and West. Bye and bye, in the natural growth of the country, the West will possess the population, the wealth and all the elements essential to government; and then we of the East must make up our minds to see the sceptre pass away in turn from us, to the regions and the people that will succeed to our inheritance. But, unless we are so unwise as to cherish and build our hopes upon some peculiar, selfish interest of our own, and thus to isolate ourselves from the interests and sympathies of our successors to power, we have nothing to dread from such a change. We shall welcome it, and not resist it. We shall regard it as the result of a natural law, and as, therefore, an element of confidence and strength, rather than a cause for discontent and dissolution.

THE REOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

With this change of the seat of power must come a change in the policy which rules the Republic. The South has made Slavery its special and paramount interest. Not content with the position assigned it by the founders of the Republic,—that of a local institution, existing by virtue of local law, temporary in its character and to be checked and restricted so far as circumstances would permit by the action of the Federal Government, the statesmen of the South have insisted on making it a paramount element of our society. They have used the Federal Government to protect it, not only against assault from without, but against its own inherent tendencies to decay. And they now demand at our hands that the Federal Government shall provide for its increase,—that it shall extend and fortify its power,—that it shall give it lodgment in the very citadel of the Republic, and accept its law as the law of the American Union. They demand at our hands the right to extend it into the Territories,—to add new Slave States, and thus augment its political power in the affairs of the Confederacy,—and to augment its body by reopening the Save-trade and swell ing its numbers by importation from the Coast of Africa. I know that the design to restore the African Slave-trade is sometimes repudiated. But it is a necessary incident of the general system. Their aim is the increase of Slavery. They cannot carry slaves into the Territories without creating a deficiency of labor in the States from which they are taken—and that deficiency can only be supplied by importations from abroad. The reopening of the Slave-trade is thus seen to be a logical necessity of the extension of Slavery into the Territories. The one cannot be done practically without the other. In this I do not state merely the inferences of my own judgment. I only repeat the argument of leading Southern men—of Governors, and Legislatures and Conventions of the Southern States. Indeed, a delegate on the floor of the recent National Democratic Convention which met at Charleston stated the case clearly when he said:

"We have no Slaves to carry to these Territories. *We can never make a Slave State with our present supply of slaves.* But if we could, it would not be wise, for the reason, that if you make another Slave State from our new Territories with the present supply of slaves, you will be obliged to give up another State, either Maryland, Delaware, or Virginia, to Free Soil upon the North. * * *Take off these restrictions upon the African Slave-trade*, and leave each State to settle it for itself—then we would want no protection. Give us an equal chance, and the institution of Slavery will take care of itself."

And in saying this, Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, was greeted with the announcement that Democrats in Indiana and New-York stood ready to concede the demand. There can be no doubt, therefore, that as a matter of fact the Southern Democracy aim at the reopening of the African Slave-trade as a necessary part of their general movement for the increase of Slavery. Without this, the right to extend Slavery into the Territories is a mere abstraction—utterly useless for all practical purposes.

It is very easy to see, furthermore, that they propose to secure this object by precisely the same agency on which they have relied for the extension of Slavery into the Territories. That was gained, you remember, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise backed by a Democratic Convention and a popular election, and interpreted by a decision of the Supreme Court. The Congressional prohibition of Slavery was repealed on the plea of Popular Sovereignty. The people of the Territories were left free by the Kansas bill, to admit or prohibit Slavery "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The Cincinnati Convention ratified the proviso, and the people elected a President under cover and by virtue of that apparent concession to popular right. Then came the decision of the Supreme Court—or what is claimed to be a decision—that the people of the Territories have *no right* to prohibit Slavery—that Slaves are property in the view of the Federal Constitution, and may therefore be carried, and must be protected, wherever the Constitution goes. Thus was the whole principle of Popular Sovereignty nullified and repudiated.

Now call to mind the fact, that in the Charleston Convention, while that body remained united, in the platform reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, was a resolution to this effect: "That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect the rights of person and property, *on the high seas*, in the Territories, or wherever else its jurisdiction extends." What hidden meaning lurks under that innocent-looking clause "*on the high seas?*" Let that be adopted by a National Convention, and ratified by a popular election, and it would speedily be followed by a decision of the Supreme Court, again pronouncing slaves to be property, and declaring *commerce* in one kind of property, at home or abroad, to be just as Constitutional as commerce in another; and then we might expect Senator DOUGLAS, or some new instrument of Slavery, to introduce a bill declaring that the existing laws prohibiting the Slave-trade, "being inconsistent with" the decision of the Supreme Court, are "*inoperative and void*"—the true intent and purpose of Congress being to permit the people of every State to carry on, both at home and abroad, commerce in any kind of property they may see fit! Does this sound extravagant? Is it one whit more extravagant than would have been a prediction in 1853, that the Missouri Compromise would be repealed by precisely such a process, and on precisely such an argument in 1854? And have we not indications far more abundant and conclusive that this is their intention now, than we had that that was their intention then?

MR. YANCEY'S INACCURACIES.

But let me come for proofs on this point still nearer home. One of the leading public men of the South, Mr. YANCEY, has recently made a tour of the Northern States, in the course of which he addressed the people of Rochester, as of other Northern cities, on the subject of Slavery. He took the ground that the Constitution provided expressly for the increase of Slavery, —and that Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies insisted that they should be permitted to import slaves until 1808, against the wishes of the South. I do not know whether Mr. YANCEY took that position in Rochester; [cries of "he did," "he did,"] but in a published report of his speech at Syracuse, I find it set forth in the clearest terms; and I will read to you from that speech enough to present his claim:

"In reference to two points the Constitution itself says, in the Fifth Article, it should not be amended before 1808. One of those points was the right to carry on the Slave-trade, and the other was the extra representative power given to the Slave States based on three-fifths of their slaves. *They were so careful to guarantee that slaves were property, and that they might be brought in for twenty years, that they put it into the Constitution that however much it might be desirable to have it amended in that particular it should not be amended.* They would not allow the Legislature power to sit and legislate upon the Slave-trade as they thought proper, but they said it should not be made the subject of legislation, and that it should not be the subject of Constitutional amendment before the year 1808. *Who proposed that provision? Massachusetts! Who resisted it? Virginia!* The head of the Northern Colonies proposed to keep up the trade for at least twenty years; the head of the Southern Colonies proposed to abolish it. * * * * * Did our Fathers wish Slavery to be abolished; did they say '*widen its basis, increase its numbers, trade in it for twenty years longer*, spend millions and millions of dollars, spread it over a larger territory,' and yet did they design after that to go to work and abolish it, to destroy so much property, and break up all the social relations of society founded upon it? This is entirely at war with the assumed fact that our Fathers thought that an irrepressible conflict existed between free and slave labor. The truth is, *our Fathers did not think so*."

Now I cannot suppose Mr. YANCEY ignorant of the history of the country, or unacquainted with the debates which led to the formation of the Federal Constitution. He must be aware of the fact, recorded in MADISON'S record of those debates, that RUFUS KING on behalf of Massachusetts, and Mr. LANGDON of New Hampshire, "strongly advocated giving the prohibitory power,"—that is, the power to prohibit the Slave-trade at once, "to the general government;"—that Gen. PINCKNEY declared that "South Carolina can never receive the plan *if it prohibits the Slave-trade*;"—that Mr. RUTLEDGE, the other delegate from South Carolina, followed this up by declaring that "if the Convention thinks that North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia will ever agree to the plan, *unless their right to import slaves be untouched*, the expectation is vain";—and that it was this threat of secession, on the part of the Southern States, which led to any restriction being placed on the power of Congress to prohibit the Slave-trade,—as it has led to many similar acts of equally unwise legislation from that time to this. [Applause.] Mr. YANCEY must be aware also that when the Committee reported, as a Compromise, that the Slave-trade should not be prohibited before the year 1800, it was Gen. PINCKNEY of South Carolina, who "moved to strike out 1800 and insert 1808,"—and that this was conceded by the Northern Colonies on the avowed ground that it was better under all the circumstances "to let in South Carolina and Georgia, on these terms, than to exclude them from the Union." And when the other clause—the fifth article—of the Constitution, providing its own amendment, was under consideration, Mr. YANCEY must know that it was Mr. RUTLEDGE of South Carolina who said that "he *would never agree* to give a power by which the *articles relating to slaves* might be altered by the States not interested in that property, and prejudiced against it;"—and it was in consequence of this protest that the clause forbidding such alteration was inserted in that instrument.

All these are plain matters of history which it would be an insult to Mr. YANCEY'S understanding to suppose that he did not know. I am driven to the conclusion, therefore, that when Mr. YANCEY attempted to fasten upon Massachusetts and the other Northern Colonies, the responsibility of having continued the Slave-trade until 1808, he committed a conscious and intentional perversion of the facts of history. [Applause.]

But Mr. YANCEY goes on to prove from the provisions of the Constitution that our fathers in that instrument recognized, intentionally and carefully, slaves as *property*. "I prove," says he by the section giving the slaves *representation*, "That our Fathers recognized them as *property*." To my mind the fact of giving them representation proves exactly the opposite. The representation of property in any form finds no place in our Constitution. Our system of government excludes it. It is a Government of the *people*, and not of property; and the very fact that slaves are permitted to be represented at all, proves that they are regarded not as property, but as persons. And the language of the section which Mr. YANCEY quotes designates them expressly as *persons*. By what right, therefore, or on what ground does he assume that they were regarded as property, and that this peculiar kind of property was the only kind that was permitted to be represented in the Federal Government?

But "I show," said Mr. YANCEY, "by this Slave-trade section that our fathers regarded slaves as property." I cannot see in it the slightest evidence of any such thing—the faintest possible pretext of any such inference. That Slave-trade section declares that Congress shall not prohibit before 1808, "the migration or importation of such *persons* as any of the States now existing may think proper to admit." This applied to New-York and to the importation of Irishmen and Germans, just as much as to South Carolina and the importation of Africans; but does it, therefore, imply that these Irishmen or Germans were to be imported as *property?* Yet the inference is precisely as strong in the one case as in the other.

But, says Mr. YANCEY, "I show by the fugitive-slave section—providing that they should be delivered up if they escaped—that our Fathers regarded slaves as property." I can see nothing of the kind in that section. It simply declares that "*persons* held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another," shall be delivered up. Does the fact that they are to be delivered up make them property? Certainly not—for fugitives from justice are also, by a preceding clause, to be "delivered up." Yet there is no pretence that *they* are regarded as property. Does the fact that they are "held to service or labor" under State laws make them property? Not necessarily; because an apprentice may be held to service in the same way, and yet he is not property?

The very language cited by Mr. YANCEY proves exactly the opposite of his assertions. In every instance in the Constitution where slaves are referred to at all, they are spoken of as *persons*:—and the idea of a person excludes the idea of property. A *person* has a will—has a conscience—has responsibility and rights which cannot be conceived of as belonging to property. You cannot connect the idea of a personality with a horse, or a dog. They may be property, because they cannot be persons. You may have a property in the *labor* or service of a person;—but the person himself cannot be property. [Applause.] And this distinction was clearly and carefully maintained in the Constitution, through all its provisions, by the framers of that instrument. Mr. YANCEY must be aware of the fact that when this article of the Constitution was under consideration, the word "*servitude*" in the original draft was struck out, and "*service*" unanimously inserted, "the former," as Mr. MADISON says, "being thought to express the condition of slaves, and the latter the obligation of free persons." Does this look like an intent to regard slaves as *property* in this provision? The fact is, they are nowhere regarded or spoken of in the Constitution as property. They are not represented in Congress as property, but as persons:—they are not imported as property, but as persons:—they are not recaptured, when they run away, as property, but as persons. And, if you will glance through the discussions of the Revolutionary period of our history, whenever the question came up of taxing property to pay the expenses of the war, it was universally held by the slaveholders of that day in the Southern States that their slaves should not be taxed, because they were persons and not property. And the three-fifths clause came into the Constitution against the wishes of the South, because at the outset the question was one of taxation, and they regarded their slaves not as taxable property, but as persons whom it would be unfair to tax like free men, because their faculty of labor was less. Indeed, it is admitted by the South—and has been admitted by Mr. YANCEY himself—that the Fathers did not hold the opinions of Slavery now maintained in the Southern States. I have in my hand a speech made by Mr. YANCEY, in a Convention at Montgomery, Ala., in 1858, in which he contended for a reopening of the African Slave-trade, and after referring to the sentiments of JEFFERSON, WASHINGTON, MADISON and MONROE, added: "Then I say that the old fogies of that day entertained opinions in relation to Slavery which we of this day are unanimously agreed *are not sound*." Yet this same Mr. YANCEY attempts to persuade the people of Rochester that these same "old fogies" were perfectly "sound" on the Slavery question—that they provided for its increase, widened its basis, and had no thought or wish that it should ever disappear. [Applause.]

SHALL SLAVERY BE EXTENDED?

Now, I have dwelt upon this, perhaps, at too great length. But it is a vital point in the whole controversy. It is the specific doctrine on which the whole question turns. The object of proving that slaves are property under the Constitution, of the United States is to establish the *right and the duty of the Federal government to protect it, wherever its power extends*,—upon the sea and on the land, wherever the flag of the Union floats.

The issue of the impending canvas, therefore, is simply this:—*Shall Slavery be extended by being carried, under the Constitution and with the aid of the Federal Government, into the Territories,—and increased by reopening the African Slave-trade?* The Democrats of the South say YES. The Republicans of the North say NO:—and they mean to make that *No* practical and effective. [Loud and prolonged applause.] This is the issue—and the only issue—of the pending canvas, so far as the question of Slavery is involved. [Applause.] The Republican party stands pledged against any such increase or extension of Slavery, on this continent, from this time forward and forever. [Applause.] They oppose the reopening of the African Slave-trade, partly because they believe we have Africans enough on this continent already; and they oppose the extension of Slavery into new Territory, partly because they know Slavery to be an evil to the society in which it exists, and they are therefore unwilling to plant it in regions now free from its blight; and partly because they are unwilling to give it any greater political power than it now enjoys in the affairs of our common confederacy.

We have now four millions of negroes in our country. They have been thrust upon us against our will and against their own. They are an element of weakness—an obstacle to our national advancement—a burden to be carried, whether slave or free. We have duties as men and as Christians towards them which we must discharge. But we want no more of them. We have more of them now than we can properly provide for. Their condition at the best reflects no credit upon us as philanthropists or as Christians, and before we add to their numbers it becomes us to make some better provision for those we have already. Mr. GAULDEN, of Georgia, tells us he regards the African slave-trader as the Christian missionary. Possibly he may be—but not after the model which I most admire. I prefer the missionary who will take Civilization and Christianity to the African savage, rather than one who kidnaps the savage and hangs him as a dead weight upon our Christianity and Civilization at home. I concede that the negro may be better off here than in Africa: but he would be better off still in my parlor, or in yours, than on a cotton plantation at the South. This is no reason, however, why we should bring him to either place. Our Government does not exist for the purpose of importing savages in order to civilize them. We have other work to do with which that would seriously interfere.

But beside and beyond this reason, we know Slavery to be an evil—not merely a wrong to those who are its subjects, but an impediment to the society in which it exists. We believe we find in facts under our immediate observation, abundant proof that a State which adopts Slavery as its form of labor, advances less rapidly in the career of development, is weaker materially and morally, than one which bases its social system on free labor. How can we come to any other conclusion when we compare the progress made by the neighboring States, one free and the other slave, in any or all the elements of social growth? Compare Virginia with New-York—or Ohio with Kentucky—or South Carolina with Massachusetts, in any respect, and note the difference. Take it in regard to the single point of mental culture, which is a good test of social growth. In New-York there is one free white adult in 36 of the whole number who cannot read or write; in Virginia there is one in 7. In Massachusetts there is one in 125; in South Carolina there is one in 6. In Pennsylvania—which we have never considered a very enlightened State until since the last election—[laughter and applause]—there is one in 32; in Georgia there is one in 7; in Ohio there is one in 26, in Kentucky there is one in 8; in Vermont there is one in 62, in Tennessee there is one in 5. Now what makes this broad and striking difference? Is it not perfectly just and fair to trace it to the only point in which they differ materially from each other—this, namely, that Slavery exists in the one and not in the other? Can we ascribe it to anything else? Now we say that we will not extend an institution which produces such results—which blights industry, which oppresses one class of the community and demoralizes and degrades the other—into new regions; we will not do anything to fortify it or make it perpetual; nor will we permit it to seize upon any larger share than it now enjoys of the political control and government of our common country. Upon that point the Republicans of the country stand firm and immoveable. [Applause.] It is for that position they fight—and it is that position they are about to win. [Applause.]

Now why should there be any difference of opinion or of action on this subject, especially among the freemen of the Northern States? Is there any one here who thinks that Slavery *should* be extended and increased—that it ought to be carried into the territories, and new Slave States added to the Union, and that the African Slave-trade ought to be reopened? No one believes that. Of the three political parties arrayed against us, though they all work in that direction, only one ventures to take such ground before the world. Neither the Douglas nor the Bell parties believe in any such sentiment as that,—though the one declares its entire indifference to the subject, and the other is afraid to avow any opinion whatever upon it. There is a general concurrence of sentiment, especially throughout the North and West, that Slavery ought not to be increased or extended in any way, under any pretext or in any degree. [Applause.] Yet the Republican Party offers the only organized and resolute hostility to that extension. It is the only party which takes ground against it. Why then do not all who are opposed to it join us in making that resistance effectual?

THE ACCUTATION OF SECTIONALISM AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I suppose, in the first place, it is because they regard us as a *sectional* party. They see the Republican Party confined mainly to the Northern States. They are told we have no votes at the South, and that in the event of our success the South can have no representation in the Executive Department of the General Government. To a certain extent this is true, but not wholly. We have support in several of the Southern States, and in nearly all of them there are thousands who substantially agree with us in sentiment. But whose fault is it that this has become a sectional question? Why is the North united against the increase of Slavery? Simply because the South united first in *favor* of it. In 1848 you remember Mr. WEBSTER, in his Marshfield speech, deplored the fact that there was no North; that the North never had united in a vigorous and conscientious opposition to the extension of Slavery. That was true, and it was because the South, up to that time, had not openly manifested to the whole world her united and determined purpose to make that extension the aim of all her efforts. Her encroachments up to that time, and even later, had been cloaked under plausible pretences of another character. Texas had been annexed on the plea that the defence of the nation required her accession. The compromise measures of 1850 were passed from an apprehension that the South would dissolve the Union. And through all these movements the South had been more or less divided on these issues, and had maintained its distinct political parties. But in 1854, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was brought forward, what did we see in Congress? In the Senate every Senator from a slaveholding State, with the single exception of SAM HOUSTON, voted in favor of its repeal, and of opening all the Federal Territories of the Union to Slavery. Even Mr. BELL, although he voted finally against the bill because it permitted foreigners in the Territory to vote, gave his support to the repealing clause when it was first proposed as an amendment to the original bill. And in the House, out of 134 members from the Slave States, only *nine* could be found to vote against the bill. Here was a Union of the South in favor of extending Slavery. What remained but for the North to unite against it? In what other way could it be prevented? The North had, and has now, merely this choice: to sit down quietly and *permit* it, or else unite against it. Can there be any doubt as to the path of duty in this matter? Every day since that date has made more manifest the purpose of the South; fortunately every day has also made more manifest the corresponding duty and determination of the North. [Applause.] Mr. DOUGLAS has said that the principles of the Republican Party cannot be patriotic or just, because we cannot proclaim them in the Southern States. Neither can he proclaim the doctrines of Christianity among the savages of Patagonia; but does that prove that those doctrines are not true? His principle would commit to the intolerance of a section the rule and guidance of the whole country. It would make the brutality and the ignorance of men the test of truth—the standard of principle and of public duty. There can be nothing in this objection of sectionality, then, which should influence the conduct of an independent citizen, or prevent his resisting the increase of Slavery, by bringing into power the only party pledged against it.

EQUALITY OF STATES.

But it is urged, in the next place, that we do our Southern brethren injustice,—that we deprive them of their constitutional rights, when we thus exclude Slavery from the Territories of our common Union. *The equality of the States* is put forward as the principle which forbids our thus restricting it. All the States are equal under the Constitution;—and we must hold the institutions of the one to be just as good, just as rightful, legitimate and moral,—just as promotive of human happiness, as those of any other. Any distinction between them, in this respect, is an impeachment of their equality, and degrades those against which it obtains. Now, the institutions of a State depend upon its laws. And certainly there is nothing in the Constitution which requires us to pronounce the laws of one State to be as just, as good, and as beneficent as those of another. Each State judges for itself, and acts for itself, in this matter; and it would be quite as reasonable to require that we should pronounce the land in one State to be as good as the land in another.

This question of State Equality is a very old question in our history. The controversy in regard to it, goes back to the very earliest efforts at union for the common defence. The demand for equality among the States,—the jealousies of the small States, and the ambition of the large ones,—constituted the main difficulties which our fathers encountered in carrying forward the war of the Revolution. State Equality then, was conceded as a matter of necessity. So, too, in the Confederation which preceded our present form of government, each State had an equal vote with every other, and when the several States united in the call of a Convention to form a new Constitution, Delaware refused to go into Convention unless it were first stipulated that the doctrine of State Equality should not be infringed upon. The threat of disunion, you see, is older than the Union itself. [Laughter.] It became necessary, therefore, to define that doctrine in the Constitution,—to point out how far, and in what respects, the States should be equal under the new form of government which was to be established, and in what respects they should be unequal. It was provided, for example, that in the Senate the States should be equal,—that they should have precisely the same vote, the same weight in the Union, so far as that body was concerned, whatever might be their population, their wealth or their size. In the House of Representatives, on the other hand, it was provided, with equal distinctness and certainty, that they should vote according to their population—that large States should have a large vote and that small States should have a small vote—that the States, in other words, should *not* be equal. So also in the election of a President; it was provided by the Constitution that the people and the States acting together, should elect the President —each State being entitled to two votes without regard to its size or population, and then to a certain number more, in proportion to its population. Thus New-York has two electoral votes as a State, and Delaware has two also on the same ground—and then New-York has 33 more, 35 in all, because her population entitles her to them, while Delaware has but one more, or three in all, because her population entitles her to but one Representative. In the election of a President, therefore, by the people, the States are unequal. But if through any neglect of duty—any unforeseen contingency—any successful conspiracy, coalition or fusion of disaffected parties, the people should fail to elect a President, [laughter,] then the States were to elect one through their representatives in Congress, each State casting one vote, and only one, whatever might be its population or its size—the People being thus punished by a loss of power for failing to perform so important and so solemn a public duty. [Applause.] Thus, in the one case, the States are unequal, in the other, they are equal. So also the States are equal in the faith and credit to be given to their public records. So, too, they are theoretically equal in this, that a citizen of any one has the same rights and immunities in any other as the citizen thereof. I cite these examples to show that this whole matter of State equality was fixed and settled by the Constitution. It was settled on the basis of compromise. Equality was granted to the States in certain important respects, and it was denied in others. Its basis was distinctly laid down and its limitations were strictly and rigidly defined. The Constitution tells precisely in what particulars they are unequal. Now I should like to know by what authority these Southern statesmen add to these provisions of the Constitution? What warrant have they in that instrument for insisting upon an equality of State institutions and laws—in addition to the equality of rights and powers provided by the Constitution itself?

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

But, it is urged, the Federal Government has no right to discriminate between them in regard to their rights of property. Whatever the laws of any State make property, it is said, the Federal Constitution must treat as property and protect as property,—and any discrimination in this respect is injurious and degrading to the States against which it is made. I have seen this claim laid down nowhere more clearly or distinctly than in a speech by Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, from which, with your permission, I will read a single clause:

"The advocates of State Rights," says Senator BROWN, "have always held that the Territories are the common property of the States; that one State has the same interest in them as another; and that a citizen of one State has the same right to go to them, as a citizen of any other State. The corollary, therefore, has been *that a citizen of any State has the same right as the citizen of any other State to go into the Territories, and take with him whatever is recognized as property in the State from which he goes. Thus, if a citizen of Massachusetts may go and take with him a bale of goods, a citizen of Tennessee may go and take a barrel of whisky; and if a citizen of New-York may go and take a horse, a citizen of Mississippi may go and take a slave. It must be so, or else the equality of the parties is destroyed.* Tennessee becomes inferior to Massachusetts, and the rights of the Mississippian are inferior to those of the New-Yorker."

Here is a clear definition of "State Equality," as that phrase is used by Southern politicians. And it amounts to this,—that the citizen of every State is entitled, under the Federal Constitution, to take with him into the Federal Territories, the *local law* of that State on the subject of property. For property is the creature of law. Whatever is property at all, becomes so by virtue either of the common law or of the local law. We concede the right of every man to take with him whatever is property by the common law or by virtue of the Federal Constitution; because the common law and the Constitution go with him into the Territories, and have just as full force and effect there as in the States. But it is not so with his local law. He cannot carry that law beyond the jurisdiction of the local sovereignty that made it. And whenever that which is property only by virtue of his local law passes beyond the jurisdiction and the operation of that law, it ceases to be property at all. Unless, therefore, he can carry the local law of his State with him into the Territories, he cannot carry the *creature* of that local law,—the property which it has created and which ceases to be property the moment it passes beyond the boundaries of its power. I shall not stop to argue this point at any length. Let me simply seek to illustrate it. Suppose that a State, in chartering a bank, should make its notes a legal tender in payment of debt. One man in New-York has a ten-dollar bill on the Bank of Rochester, another in Mississippi has a ten-dollar bill on the Bank of Natchez. Each in its own State, within the limits of the law which gave it that faculty, is legal tender for the payment of debts. Suppose both go to a territory of the United States—taking their bills with them—and there offer them in payment of debt. Could the Federal Government insist that they should be thus received? Would it continue in the territory the operation of the local law which made them a legal tender in the States from which they came? Certainly not. But suppose the New-Yorker had taken a ten-dollar gold piece into the territory; the Federal Government would have insisted, if necessary, that that should be received in payment of debt because it is a legal tender under the Federal Constitution. "But that," says the Mississippian, "is unjust to me. That discriminates against my State. Mississippi becomes inferior to New-York and my rights as a Mississippian are held inferior to those of the New-Yorker." If he may take his gold I must be permitted to take my note, and if one is received as a legal tender the other must be also, because it is so received in the State from which I came, what would be the reply? "You did not bring your local laws with you. *Change your bill into gold*, where the law gives you the power to do it, bring your gold into the Territory, and then you stand upon an equal footing with every other citizen. It is not your property that is refused admission, but only the particular form which your local law has given it. [Applause.]

Take one more illustration of this same point. You know that lotteries were once permitted in all the States. Now they are tolerated only in a part of the States and are excluded in the rest—the matter being regulated wholly by local law. In Georgia a man may invest a hundred thousand dollars, in a lottery, and it becomes *property* within the limits of that State. If he brings his lottery into New-York and attempts to sell it—attempts to treat it and trade it as property—the law of New-York treats him as a criminal. Suppose he goes into a Territory and makes the same attempt there. Will the Federal Government protect him in the enjoyment of what was his property in the State from which he came? Certainly not. It ceased to be property the moment it passed beyond the boundaries which limited the operation of the local law which created it. But is he, therefore, deprived of his right? Is he, therefore, denied access to the Territories with his property? Not at all. He is simply required to convert it into something which is property by the Constitution or the common law,—and then he is entitled to its enjoyment. Let him sell his lottery in Georgia where it is property,—and take the proceeds to the Territory, and the Federal Government will protect him in holding it when he gets there. [Applause.]

Now the case of a slave is precisely parallel. The Mississippian cannot carry with him into the territories that which is property only because the local law of Mississippi makes it property; but he is not, therefore, denied the right to it. Let him convert his slave property into some other form—let him sell his slaves in Mississippi, and take the cash which he receives for them into the Territories. Then he has something which the common law and the Constitution recognize as property, and which they will protect him in holding and enjoying as such. [Applause.] Now why is not this enough? Why are not Southern slaveholders satisfied with *thus* taking their property with them? Because it is not the property *per se* they seek to hold there—it is the *local law* which makes it property which they desire to transfer to the Territories. They want their slaves there—not their value merely —because they want the political power which their slaves will give them. [Applause.] They want, not simply the property, the cash value of their slaves—because property is not represented in our form of government; they want their "*persons*"—because three-fifths of those "persons" find full representation in Congress and the Territorial Legislature. [Applause.] They want slave *law*, and not slave property—slave *power*, and not slave value merely; and that is precisely what we of the North insist they have no right to claim, and what they shall not have. [Applause.]

Thus far, then, I find no valid reason why any man who is opposed to the increase and extension of Slavery, should hesitate to join the Republicans in making that opposition practical and effective. We deny them nothing to which they are entitled,—we deprive them of no Constitutional rights,—we do them no injustice in any form.

THE DISUNION PANIC.

I now come to another consideration which probably deters many from joining in this attempt to prevent the increase of Slavery. It is the fear of *Disunion*. It is the apprehension that the South may consider themselves injured and dishonored by such action on our part,—that they may regard their institutions as no longer safe, and that they may, therefore, fulfill their threats of secession if the people elect a Republican President. [Cries of "We have no fears." "They won't do it," &c.] Very well, I don't think they will, and I believe very many are deterred from acting upon their honest convictions of public duty by this apprehension. It may not be very creditable to their moral courage, but it is creditable to their sensibility and to their regard for the Union and the public peace. Now I think there is quite as much courage and good sense in facing a danger, assuming it to be real, as in sneering it out of your thoughts and denying its existence. A man who does not believe in ghosts is entitled to no credit for not fearing them. The man who does believe in them, and still walks right up to one and looks him in the face and demands that he shall give an account of himself, certainly shows the most courage of the two. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I think a great many good men believe in this disunion ghost; and I don't think it will be time entirely wasted to look it in the face, and see precisely to what extent we ought to be frightened by it and how far it should swerve us from what our judgment tells us is the path of duty. [Applause.]

Very much of this talk of disunion is purely for effect. It is intended to accomplish a purpose. As I have already shown you, it is a favorite argument with the South, and has been from the very foundation of the government. Whenever they have a hard point to carry they carry it by threats. They secured twenty years' immunity for the Slave-trade in that way. They forbid an amendment of the Constitution in regard to Slave representation in that way. They passed the Compromise measures of 1850 by that argument; and they are now endeavoring to prevent the election of a Republican President, and to promote the extension, the increase and the perpetuation of Slavery, by the same process. And in this, I think, they are doomed to signal and disastrous defeat. [Applause.] Very much of this, therefore, may be set down to motives of political and sectional partisanship.

And yet I have no doubt that there is, in the Southern States, a Disunion Party—an organized conspiracy of able, energetic, ambitious men, who aim, distinctly and consciously, at the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. It is a small party, but it understands the power of organization and the ability of a few, on the occurrence of a proper opportunity, to coerce the many into coöperation or acquiescence of its plans. I think there is a second class of men at the South who are, in conviction and from instinct, hostile to disunion; but who, nevertheless, have so exaggerated a fear of Northern hostility to Slavery, that they look upon secession as likely to become an unavoidable necessity. And there is a third class who revolt at the thought of such a step, but who see nothing to be gained as yet by openly denouncing it, while they think that the election of a Republican President may possibly be prevented by menaces of disunion, and who, therefore, take no steps to dispel the impression which those menaces may convey. This, it seems to me, according to the best information I can obtain, is a just representation of the public sentiment of the South on the subject of disunion.

I am quite prepared, moreover, to see a movement in the South towards disunion upon the election of a Republican President. Indeed, the leading politicians in several of the Southern States are so far committed to such a movement, that I do not see how they can possibly withdraw without forfeiting their self-respect and incurring the contempt of the people both at the North and at the South. South Carolina has already called a meeting of her State Legislature to take action on the subject. Alabama has provided for a State Convention for the same contingency. Other States have taken similar action, and others still are preparing to do so. But it must be remembered that up to the day of election all parties at the South have a common object in acquiescing in the cry of disunion. They all desire the defeat of the Republicans—and they hope this cry may aid in accomplishing it. But the moment the election is over this motive ceases to operate. They are then brought face to face with a very different state of things. Disunion ceases to be a means of coercing the political action of the North, and becomes a question of home concern. It becomes a practical matter, requiring practical action, and they must meet it in that spirit.

Suppose at the outset they are unanimous for disunion. The first question to be answered will be, *when* shall we dissolve the Union? This question is already actively and warmly discussed. One party replies, instantly on the election of LINCOLN, that is to say on the 7th of November next—Wednesday of next week, for on Tuesday LINCOLN, as they very well know, is to be elected. [Laughter and applause.] Oh, no! says another party, the mere fact of an election is nothing—wait until he is inaugurated, which event is to occur on the 4th of March next. But that, says a third, affords no greater reason for secession; wait until he commits some "overt act" of aggression upon our rights. Now here, you see, are three distinct parties at the South on the simple question—*When* shall we dissolve the Union?

HOW CAN THE UNION BE DISSOLVED?

There still remains the question, *How* shall we do it? and upon this point there will be at least three parties also. Indeed, three parties are already in the field. One says we must do by it a Confederation of all the Southern States. The second denounces that as utterly impracticable, and advocates a union of the Cotton States alone. Ex-Speaker ORR says he is in favor of secession just as soon as Georgia and Alabama will join South Carolina. A third party declares this to be equally impracticable, and insists upon the separate secession of some one State, in the faith that others will follow suit. But the great difficulty is to get any one State to take the lead. Faith in each other does not largely characterize the Southern States. They are like boys eager to chase a ghost in a church-yard—all ready to go, but each dodging behind the other, and no one quite ready to take the lead. [Laughter.] Col. KEITT is the only really plucky man among them. He proposes to secede on his own hook. He intends to leave the Union solitary and alone,—whether ten States or one State, or no State at all follow his example. And, like all really plucky men, he has the unanimous approbation and the hearty good wishes of the whole people. Nobody, either North or South, will offer the slightest opposition to his secession. [Laughter.] Now here, you see, are at least three more parties on the question—*how* to dissolve the Union? As I have already said these parties are already formed and in the field, and it is rather a significant indication of the future course of events that in Charleston, as well as in New-Orleans, the coöperationists have carried the election against the separate secessionists. As soon as the Presidential [election] is over, and the canvass becomes active at the South, there will be a sharp conflict of parties on each of the points I have named, and the result, in my judgment, will be, that the party which is in favor of *uniting the South in a Convention* on this subject, and of waiting for an *overt act* at the hands of the Republican Administration, will carry the day. That is the party which will triumph in the end, and we shall have a *Southern Disunion Convention* as the issue of these Disunion threats. [Applause and laughter.]

THE SAFETY VALVES.

Well, now, every day that Convention sits, the Federal Union will grow stronger and stronger! In the first place, there is no such *safety-valve* in this country, for the escape of pent-up and explosive wrath, as a Southern Convention. [Laughter.] The South has been holding Conventions for the past fifteen or twenty years. I can recall, within my short experience, ten or a dozen of them. It was fashionable for a number of years to hold Commercial Conventions at the South, for the purpose of establishing "direct trade" with Europe. The object was a very simple one. A Northern merchant would accomplish it in a week, by chartering a ship, advertising for freights at a low rate, and starting for a foreign port. He would have no difficulty in establishing "direct trade" with Europe. But every Southern Convention that has been held on that subject has proved an utter failure. It has ended precisely as Professor LOWE'S attempts to cross the Atlantic in a balloon have ended,—in the bursting of the balloon and the escape of a great deal of very unpleasant gas. [Laughter.] The Conventions start with a unanimous declaration in favor of direct trade. But the moment they come to discuss the practical means of establishing it, not ten men in the Convention can be found to agree, and the longer they discuss the project, the more widely do they differ. [Applause.]

Now, when the Southern Disunion Convention meets, the first question will be, whether they shall dissolve the Union at all. Well, upon that point, I think they will have some difficulty in reaching a harmonious conclusion. I have no idea that New-Orleans will surrender the Mississippi River, which creates her commerce, and is worth more to her than the whole cotton crop of the South. I do not believe Louisiana will surrender the one cent a pound protection on her sugar, which she now enjoys at the hands of the "oppressive and tyrannical" Federal Government. I do not believe that Tennessee will consent to be cut off from the commerce of the same Mississippi,—or that Kentucky will consent to be the breast-work for the extreme South against the North,—or that Virginia will join a Confederacy the leading object of which is utterly to destroy the value of her negroes by deluging the South with fresh supplies from the coast of Africa. All these considerations, and many more that might be mentioned, will constitute formidable obstacles against reaching even a general assent to the policy of disunion. But suppose they agree upon this—what next?

Then come up certain grave questions as to the means of maintaining this new confederacy. A separate national existence is an expensive luxury. Especially if that nationality is to rest upon an idea which the whole civilized world holds in abhorrence, must it provide for all the contingencies of war with other powers. If the South is to have a confederacy of its own, it must have an army and a navy of its own, and they must be large enough and efficient enough not only to preserve peace at home, but to cope with any of the powers that may be arrayed against them. They talk of reliance on treaties with foreign powers—of placing themselves under the protection of France or of England. There is no power on the face of the earth so dead to all the moving impulses and instincts of the age, as to undertake the protection of a nation resting upon negro Slavery as the basis and sole reason of its existence—unless upon terms equivalent to its complete subjugation. NAPOLEON, powerful and arbitrary as he is, would not dare thus to outrage the free sentiment of the French people upon which alone he relies for the stability of his imperial throne. And does any sane man dream that England—which led the way in this Anti-Slavery crusade, which gave a hundred millions to free the slaves in her own West India Colonies,—would stoop from her high place among the nations, to become the accomplice in such a crime against humanity and the Christian civilization of the age? [Applause.] The South must go into this business, if it goes at all, without support or confidence, and under the lowering indignation of the Christian world. She must stand prepared to maintain her position by her power. She must have armies and a navy adequate to that dreadful emergency.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

Now what are her resources for such an undertaking? I know it is quite common to speak of the South as rich,—as far richer than the North, because she raises cotton which all the world must have. Mr. YANCEY sang this song of triumph during all the progress of his crusade in defence of Slavery through the Northern States. I presume he told you here, as he told the people elsewhere, that the South was much richer than the North because it exported a much larger share of its domestic produce. [Cries "yes," "he did."] Well, now, it may be worth our while to examine that point a little,—for it is one that is constantly thrown in our face, and I presume it has misled some persons into the belief of the superior wealth of the Southern States. If it will not trespass, therefore, too much upon your patience, I will give it a little attention.

Mr. YANCEY begins by laying down the rule of political economy, by which the annual increase of any community in wealth is to be measured. He says:

"Now the amount a nation *can annually spare from its own necessities, is the measure of the increase of its wealth.* If one raises 1,000 bushels of wheat, he has also his horses and oxen to feed, and laborers to feed, and himself and family to support out of it. If, therefore, it takes 500 bushels of his wheat to do all that, the amount and measure of his accumulation is only worth 500 bushels of wheat. So *what this country has got to spare is the gauge by which you ascertain the value of its industry.*"

Very well. This rule is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Mr. YANCEY then proceeds to apply it to measuring the yearly accumulation of the nation at large. He finds that this country exported last year products of her domestic industry to the amount of $287,392,080. The sum, therefore, measures the surplus of the country, over and above the supply of its necessities, for that year. Mr. YANCEY then proceeds to analyze this sum—and he finds that of the whole amount the North exported only about $118,000,000, including *ice*; while the South exported over $200,000,000, including *hemp*. [Laughter.] The South thus exported nearly twice as much as the North, and is therefore nearly twice as rich.

This is all very plausible. But it is not so conclusive as it appears to be, from the trifling circumstance that Mr. YANCEY forgot to apply to it the principle with which he started, namely, that exports to measure wealth must be exports of *surplus*, after all the expenses of the individual or the community have been defrayed. Let me take his own illustration. A farmer in Monroe County raises a thousand bushels of wheat. He takes enough of it to mill to supply his laborers and his family with flour. He sends enough of it to a home market to buy the groceries, the dry-goods, and whatever else he needs, and to raise money to pay his workmen. After he has thus paid all the expenses of his farm out of his crop, he sends the residue to market. He *exports* it, and that measures his profit for the year. And that is the case all through the North.

How is it with the cotton planter? He devotes nearly his whole plantation and the labor of his slaves to raising cotton, because it is the most profitable crop he can raise. He gets it in:—and what does he do with it? He cannot eat it. He cannot manufacture from it the clothing he needs. He cannot pay his family expenses out of it. *He exports it all.* But it is not all surplus—for his expenses have not yet been deducted from it. How has he paid them? By borrowing money on the credit of his incoming cotton crop. By drawing against it on New-York. Mr. YANCEY went on to tell you that he buys all the clothing for his slaves—their shoes, their hats, their blankets—all the plows, and hoes, and agricultural implements of every kind—the pork the negroes eat, and nearly all the supplies of the plantation, from the Northern States. Very well—but why not deduct these expenditures of the cotton crop before you estimate the *surplus?* Mr. YANCEY stated the aggregate amount of these purchases from the North at about $200,000,000 a year. Well, that is equal to the whole cotton crop of the Southern States! Deduct from it the expenses, as they should be deducted—and what becomes of the boasted surplus—the accumulated wealth of the Southern States? [Applause.]

The fallacy of the argument lies just here:—the *whole crop* of the South is exported and is therefore counted as profit:—while from the Northern crop is first deducted everything needed for home consumption, and two hundred millions more sent to the South, according to the estimate of Mr. YANCEY himself! [Applause.] It is sometimes said that figures won't lie,—and so they won't, if you let them alone. But put them in the hands of a skillful sophist, like Mr. YANCEY, and the nine digits can be made to tell more lies than all the letters of the alphabet, or all the words in WEBSTER'S Unabridged! [Laughter and applause.]

Now I have submitted this to refute the assumption that the resources of the South are so vast, and so superior to those of the North as they are sometimes represented. They are far inferior in every respect, and if the South sets up a separate Confederacy, how will she raise the thirty or forty millions a year essential to its support? Not by a Tariff, for she believes in Free Trade, and all her hopes of diverting commerce from the North is by throwing her ports open to the trade of the world. Well, then, she must raise the money by direct taxation, and upon whom would that taxation fall? You know that now in the Southern States slaves enjoy a partial and a very considerable exemption from taxation. The inequality of this is already severely felt in several of the States. In Virginia and North Carolina, for example, it has led to very serious complaints from those districts where slaves are few. The people of Western Virginia are already excited and indignant at being required to pay so much more than their fair share of the cost of suppressing JOHN BROWN'S invasion—and they are demanding a change of the basis of taxation so as to make the large slaveholders pay their fair proportion. In North Carolina the same question is exciting discussion. The Opposition Party in that State has insisted upon a new State Convention to amend the Constitution in this respect, and to subject slaves to precisely the same scale of taxation as other property. To this the Democratic State Committee issued a reply, and what ground do you suppose they took? This—that slaves ought not to be thus taxed, because they were not strictly property, but in one sense *persons!* [Laughter.] The Democratic State Committee of North Carolina takes precisely the ground held by the Republicans of the North on this point. When *we* say that slaves are *persons*, and not property, we are denounced as Abolitionists. There is no argument on a point of constitutional law half so potent, after all, as the proposal of a *tax*. [Applause.] Now, suppose a direct tax is to be levied upon Southern property, sufficient to pay all the expenses of a separate National Government, don't you suppose it would generally come to be understood among the Slaveholders that slaves were *persons* and not *property?* Wouldn't there soon be an "irrepressible conflict" in every Southern State upon this point that would lead to some very important modifications of the peculiar institution. [Applause.]

SOUTHERN PEOPLE AGAINST DISUNION.

It is easy to see where the movement would lead. Those who had the most slaves would be the most averse to taxation, and consequently the most opposed to the disunion which would make taxation necessary. And I venture to predict, as a result of discussing this subject in a Southern Convention and before the people, that the great mass of Southern slaveholders will be against disunion, and only those will favor it who, having nothing of their own, look to general anarchy and confusion as the means of enabling them to get what belongs to somebody else. [Applause.]

Now, there is another point of some importance. The South desire secession, in order to increase their cotton crop. But that has already grown to its present dimensions, simply because the Cotton States have adopted the policy of buying their plantation supplies from the North, instead of raising them themselves,—and has thus been able to devote their labor more and more exclusively to the raising of cotton. If they dissolve the Union, they must raise their own provisions. One of their own men, Mr. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina, has warned them of this result. In a recent letter on this subject, he says:

"War once commenced between the North and the South, our entire agricultural labor would be necessarily applied to the raising of breadstuffs for the support of our armies. *Not a seed of cotton would be put into the ground. Cotton would be useless to us, even if we could afford to divert the labor necessary to its cultivation from the growth of grain.* King Cotton would have to be deposed for a time; but it would be brief. He would speedily return, *invited back by his very foes.*"

Ah! but meantime what would become of his "friends?" It is very well to say that the whole world must *buy* cotton or suffer; but it is equally true that the South must *sell* Cotton or starve. [Applause.]

There are many other considerations which a discussion of this subject in a Southern Convention would bring to light, but neither my time nor your patience will permit me to dwell upon them. [Cries of "Go on," &c.] The South will pause long before they make up their minds to discard the protection of Slavery which the Federal Constitution affords them. That Constitution guarantees them against invasion from abroad and insurrection at home; and we of the North—of all parties—stand ready to fulfill these stipulations and give them the protection they may need. What was it that put down JOHN BROWN'S invasion? It was not Gov. WISE nor the militia of Virginia. It was the marines from Washington. It was the Federal Government; it was the Constitution of the United States, that suppressed that desperate and dangerous invasion of a Sovereign State. The South complain that we do not return their fugitive slaves. There is truth in the complaint; and I cannot, in candor and fairness, say that I think we ever shall return them in any considerable numbers, or to any great extent. Unquestionably the Constitution entitles them to their surrender,—but there is an invincible repugnance in the heart of every man, worthy the name, North or South, to lay hands on a free man and remand him to hopeless and perpetual bondage. [Loud applause.] We feel the impulse and cannot resist it if we would, —and would not if we could. [Applause.] Every man of generous thought in the South understands this matter perfectly, and knows well enough that Northern men will not enter with alacrity or efficiency on the odious—the hateful work of returning their fugitive Slaves. The South must make up its mind to submit to this necessity. [Applause.] It is among the unavoidable drawbacks incident to every Government. And in a Government where law depends, not upon force, but upon consent for its efficacy, no law can be executed in a community hostile to its spirit and its purpose. The fault in this matter is not all on one side. We have our causes of complaint against them, quite as valid and as formidable as theirs against us. We have a Constitutional right to protect freedom of speech in every Southern State. But we are not especially eager to go thither to avail ourselves of it, lest we might not come back. [Laughter.] They would not allow its exercise for an instant—they would probably hang us to the nearest tree if we were to make the attempt. Nor am I insensible to the alleged necessity of the case. If we lived over a powder magazine, we should watch with some little anxiety the sparks that might fall in our vicinity; we should be excusable for not courting a visitation of Wide-Awakes, with their torches, and rockets and Roman candles, into our neighborhood. [Laughter.] Neither will they execute the laws against the African Slave-trade. Men who land cargoes of negroes on the wharf of a Southern port, and avow their share in the traffic, are found *not guilty* by juries without leaving their seats. Now we must make the best of this—just as they must make the best of our reluctance to catch and return their fugitive slaves. [Applause.] But certainly they will recover no more slaves *after* disunion than before Disunion is no remedy for this evil. But they say they will line their frontiers with troops, and thus prevent their slaves from running away. Why not do so now? They have *free* liberty under the Constitution and in the Union. [Applause.] Perhaps they fear the expense. That objection will not be lessened certainly by disunion.

COERCION OF NO AVAIL.

Now these are some of the reasons which lead me to believe that a Southern Convention, or Southern discussion on this subject in any form, will lead an overwhelming majority of the Southern people to the settled conviction that every evil which they now experience would be infinitely aggravated by that Disunion which is proposed as a remedy. [Applause.] Therefore, I think they will not dissolve the Union.

I see nothing, therefore, in this threat of Secession which should deter any man from voting precisely as his judgment dictates,—from joining the Republicans and voting to make ABRAHAM LINCOLN President, if he desires to stop the extension and the increase of Slavery. [Applause.] But more than this. I think that whether the South intends to dissolve the Union or not, the time has come when they can no longer coerce the free and independent judgment of the American people by threats so insolent on their part and so degrading to those upon whom they are designed to take effect. [Applause.] I am anxious to see this question tested. I wish to know whether the American people have a right to elect a President, in strict accordance with the Constitution or not. [Applause.] I desire to know whether this Government is in the hands of a majority of the people or whether it is held by the minority. [Applause.] I desire to know which is strongest,—which is supreme,—the American Constitution, or American Slavery. [Applause.] We shall never have a better time to test this question than *now*.

STATE RIGHTS.

Now, there is one point more to which I shall refer. It is urged by our opponents, and believed by many, that we are waging an unconstitutional war upon the institutions of the South;—that the Republican Party is hostile to Slavery—and intends to promote its abolition, by direct and unlawful means, in the Southern States. If I believed the charge to be true, I should neither act with that party nor ask any one else to give it his support. I believe it to be utterly untrue. [Applause.] I find in the platform of the Republican Party the most explicit disclaimer of all such designs which words can frame. I find the invasion of a sovereign State for any such purpose denounced as "among the gravest of crimes." I find the candidate of that party, a man commanding intellectual ability,—of unstained integrity,—of unspotted and unsuspected honor,—open, frank, candid and fair-minded in all his declarations, and in all his dealings, to a degree seldom paralleled in the history of our public men,—disclaiming in the most emphatic and impressive language, every purpose and every thought, of trespassing upon the constitutional rights of any section or any State of the Republic. [Loud applause.] I find him holding a tone of comment on this whole subject of Slavery infinitely more national, and therefore more conservative, than the utterances of those who profess to be the exclusive champions of the Constitution, whose sole method of protecting and maintaining it is by tame and ignoble subservience to those who would use its powers for the increase and extension of human Slavery. [Applause.] You tell me that Mr. LINCOLN has declared that "this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free;"—that it must become "all one thing or all the other." I believe this to be true,—and I know that it gives no ground for imputing to Mr. LINCOLN any design or thought of interference with Slavery in the Southern States, for in the very same sentence he goes on to define the duty of its opponents to consist in "arresting the *further spread* of it, and placing it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction." [Applause.] You tell me that Mr. SEWARD proclaimed what no man can doubt, that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery, and that "the United States must sooner or later become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation." But I know that this sentiment involves no shadow of purpose to trespass upon Southern rights, because he declared with equal clearness that he did not expect that Slavery would ever be abolished "otherwise than *through the action of the several States*, coöperating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions." The only men within my knowledge who advise and seek a direct issue between Slavery and Freedom, without regard to constitutional limitations, are the Garrisonian Abolitionists, and Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR and the school of politicians which he represents. "If Negro Slavery is unjust," says Mr. O'CONOR, "our Union cannot endure and it *ought not* to endure." Has any Republican on the face of the earth ever proposed so direct an issue on the right or the wrong of Slavery as that? Mr. O'CONOR insists that the Union ought to perish if Slavery is wrong. The Republicans hold that Slavery *is* wrong, but that our obligations to the Constitution place Slavery in the Southern States beyond our reach, and that we have done our whole duty when we have prevented its extension and its increase, and placed it where the public mind may rest in the belief that it is in the course of *ultimate extinction*." [Applause.] This we shall accomplish by the election of a Republican President, and the inauguration of the policy of the Republican Party. [Applause.] Without trespassing upon the rights of any State—without giving any just cause for alarm to any section or any interest—we shall withdraw the Federal Government from the support of Slavery beyond the States in which it exists, and prevent its increase, by extension into the Territories or by reopening the African Slave-trade. [Applause.] This is the purpose—and the sole purpose, of the Republican Party; and when it shall have been achieved, we shall have an end of the sectional controversy concerning Slavery, and can leave it safely in the hands of the Southern States, where it properly belongs.

Mr. RAYMOND spoke for a little over two hours, and was listened to with the closest attention by the large and intelligent audience, from the beginning to the end of his address.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

A Million and a Quarter in Gold.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS IN OREGON.

Conflict Between British and American Naval Authorities at Panama.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH PERU.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Northern Light* left at Aspinwall the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, the store-ship *Falmouth*, and the brig *E. Drummond*, for New-York.

The United States sloops *Lancaster* and *St. Marys* were at Panama.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, for San Francisco, had arrived at Lota and proceeded on her voyage.

The advices by the *Northern Light* from San Francisco are to the 11th ult., but they have been anticipated by the overland mail.

The British Protectorate over Panama had assumed an offensive character. Several officers of the United States Navy having refused to recognize the authority of the English sentinels, had been arrested by them. Commodore MONTGOMERY immediately took the matter in hand, and the British force was withdrawn from the Isthmus.

The result of the American survey of the Isthmus between Bocas del Toro and Aspinwall, proves that the route is impracticable for a railroad.

The news from the South Pacific States is important.

Mr. CLAY, the United States Minister to Peru, had sent in his *ultimatum* in respect to the American claims against the Government of that Republic. The *ultimatum* had been rejected, but President CASTILLA urged the Minister to remain and reopen negotiations. The Lima journals are in favor of the whole matter being intrusted to the United States Supreme Court.

The American ship *Lucy L. Hall*, of Boston, had been partially burned in the harbor of Callao.

The attempted revolution in Bolivia had been suppressed.

The news from Central America is unimportant. Costa Rica is tranquil. The death of WALKER having diverted the attention of these Republics from foreign invasion, it is now thought that they will commence fighting and revolutionizing among themselves. There are already symptoms of future quarreling.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Election of Col. Baker to the Senate—Oregon Fusion—Gwinn Wandering in the Mountains—Broderick's Will—Miscellaneous News and Political Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Oct. 11, 1860.

About half an hour after I got off my last letter, in which was reported the universal sentiment that Oregon had concluded to do without a Senator to fill the vacant place of Delusion SMITH, there came flashing down from Yreka, the liveliest announcement of the season, to wit, that Col. E. D. BAKER and J. W. NESMITH had been elected to the United States Senate by the Oregon Legislature. Of NESMITH no one knew anything more than that he was a Douglas Democrat, —but it was glory enough for one day to know that JOE LANE would have to "stand" out in the cold after March 4, 1861. But BAKER—hurrah! shouted every third man, and professed his willingness to smash his hat, stand the drinks, or do any other desperate thing to testify his extravagant joy. The general Republican face was wreathed in smiles, except when it broadened into an irrepressible grin; the Douglas face was dubious and grave; the Breckinridge looked like a coffin-lid. The evening paper that most fully told the story was not issued till 5 o'clock. Then the preparations for a demonstration were hurried up. The Wide Awakes planted the big gun on Telegraph Hill, and with 200 discharges ripped out 200 series of echoes from the distant hill-sides. Down on Stewart-street wharf a citizen exploded his spare joy in 100 guns more. The Wide Awakes, 500 strong, paraded the city with banners, torch lights and music, firing Roman candles and rockets as they went. The Central Club kept the sky full of "golden fleeces," and "showers of gold," with their shells. A meeting was extemporized on the street, which half a dozen men addressed—among them Gen. WILSON, the Old Whig of New-Hampshire—Land Commissioner—who has been lying low for a few years back, but who has got such a head of Lincoln steam on now that he is packing his saddle-bags to stump the State.

I button-holed half a score of men who were calm enough when asked not to answer with three cheers, to tell me why they were so delighted with BAKER'S election, and here are specimens of their answers:

Because NED BAKER is the most social, genial, good-natured, shrewd, brave, popular man alive, and he makes about the best speech, full of fun and pith and hits.

Because the Colonel is one of the soundest Republicans in the Union. He was born in England, and has to hold himself to prevent becoming an Abolitionist. But he's such a glorious fellow, he'll snake the affections right out of a South Carolinian.

Because, at last, the Pacific coast has got a man in the Senate who won't persist in representing Mississippi; and the Pacific Railroad and all improvements dear to the California heart, an eloquent advocate.

Because he's got the short term—for don't you see, —three months now are worth a twelve month five years off.

Because the Fusion of the Republicans and Douglas men in Oregon knocks spots out of the Douglas men in California. MCDOUGAL and several other tall Douglas men here had sent up their protest to Oregon against the Fusion, and had staked their word here that it would not be permitted. Ugh! how sick they feel about it.

Because this action carries Oregon against the Administration anyhow, and for LINCOLN probably; and you bet the sorriest man to-day in California is old GWIN.

Extravagant as some of these reasons seem, the people urged and believed in them. Col. BAKER proposes to stump Oregon forthwith—it takes about twenty meetings to do it—thence by the Overland route to drop down into our State, reaching San Francisco, having talked all the way, just before election. A worthy gentleman, one of J. B.'s best feed office-holders in San Francisco, assures us me that if he does this, LINCOLN will come mighty near carrying California, if he cannot quite do it. "There's no trusting those fellows up in the mountains," said he. Where a year ago there was not a Black Republican, this year I hear of great clubs. The shiftless fellows have got the idea that Lincoln is going to be elected and all—well, they won't be held. But to match this, a "Breckinridge man from principle" says the Republicans will carry the city as easy as a boy carries a jack-knife in his pocket. Douglas will take the whole Irish vote. But, remember, that the minute you get out of San Francisco you strike the Pike region, where there is neither Irishman nor negro, and there Gwin will get his supplies. Gwin, by the way, is in the mountains, with a blue shirt on, a dudeen in the corner of his mouth, and Pikes around him, to whom he is laying it down that the Black Republicans are trying to dissolve the Union, and bent on keeping him from getting a Pacific Railroad. He has not yet been seen in San Francisco.

The Douglas organ in the city, up to the day of the announcement of the Oregon election, protested that the talk of Fusion in Oregon was a Roorback. Since hearing the news, it argues that the men in the Legislature were elected as Fusionists, not as Douglas men, and are not generally even Democrats; that, in short, they are all Republicans, though—like Baker himself"—"Non-interventionists."

The German J. B. Democrats have been trying to get Senator Benjamin to make them a speech. He declines just yet to do it, but promises that he will when the New-Almaden case is ended. When that will be you can judge from a single fact. It was opened for argument before Judge Hoffman last Monday by Mr. Peachey, who is just concluding his preliminary statement. Edmund Randolph, whose brief addresses to popular audiences are three and a-half hours long, is to follow him. Then Senator Benjamin and Mr. Randolph to follow him. Then Reverdy Johnson, then Mr. Randolph again. Then there are two other very fluent counsel for the claimants, each one of whom Mr. Randolph will be sure to follow. About New-Years we hope to hear Senator Benjamin address the German J. B. Democrats on the great issues involved in the canvass, which will be closed on the 6th of November next.

The echoes of the three hundred guns for Baker had hardly got a fair night's sleep, before the Italians in town stirred them up again with a hundred or two hundred guns for Garibaldi. The Sardinian flag floated over the summit of Telegraph Hill, and over many houses about town on Tuesday, of which day the Italians made high holiday, closing their stores, and in all Italian ways demonstrating their joy over the entrance of the hero into Naples. They fired the cannon morning, noon and night, and played the fireworks after dark again.

The Broderick will case is admitted to probate at last, and John McGlynn and Andrew J. Butler appointed executors without bonds. The contestants have taken the proper steps to carry the case up to the Supreme Court. It has been very amusing to hear how the witnesses swore to and fro as to the characters of A. A. Phillips and Mr. Hoff, of your City, the subscribing witnesses to the will. The very day before the will was admitted, Col. Stevenson swore that Phillips was a man of excellent character, of light hair and blue eyes, a native and a Christian, while William Meehan swore that the same much-discussed Mr. Phillips was a dark complexioned man, and generally reputed to be an Israelite. The Broderick property is held to be worth $200,000—with some debts outstanding.

Judge McAllister, of the Federal Court, delivered a very deliberate, indeed, rather a slow lecture the other evening on "Dueling," denouncing it as absurd, without any knightly or classic precedent, unholy and barbarous. The Judge is a Southern man—a Georgian, I believe. He had a very fashionable audience, made up mostly of Episcopalians, and persons who have or expect to have soon business in the Federal Court.

Our stout Prince Lot has, "for his health," been receiving his friends at the Hawaiian Consul's, attending the fair races, and to-day he goes up to experience the courtesies of the State at the hands of our excellent Irish Governor.

We had a big fire last night that consumed Dr. Vermehr's classical school, or seminary—quite a noted institution here—and some other buildings close by it on Bush-street. GLAUCUS.

The Senatorial Election in Oregon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Salem, Oregon, Tuesday, Oct. 2—3 P. M.

The Legislature have at last elected Senators.

On the thirty-fourth ballot, James W. Nesmith received 27 votes for the long term and Col. E. D. Baker received 26 votes for the short term, to expire 4th of March, 1865. The result was effected by a union of the Douglas Democrats and Republicans.

Our people begin to think Oregon is worth living in yet. The enthusiasm of the citizens of this city is unbounded, while the Lane men look gloomy, and assert that it will add thousands to their electoral ticket in November next.

I have not time to write more now, as the stage is about leaving. I will give you a full history of all in a day or two.

NEW GRANADA.

British Protectorate of Panama—Unwarrantable Arrest of American Officers—Correspondence between the American and English Commodores—Withdrawal of the British Troops from the Isthmus—The Chiriqui Expedition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

I wrote you in my last that the British guard, stationed on shore, ostensibly to protect the British and French Consulates, were assuming and exercising a protectorate over the city by challenging all persons who passed through the streets on which these Consulates are situated; and that probably these assumptions would lead to a correspondence between the British and American commanders. This interference having gone on for a fortnight without official protest, Capt. Miller's officers became more emboldened, until, on Saturday night last, Lieut. W. E. Fitzhugh, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, on his refusal to acknowledge the right of the sentinel at the French Consulate to hail him, was arrested by the guard and kept in confinement for nearly an hour, until Lieut. Welch, of Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Clio*, who was at a ball given by the Intendente and his friends to Capt. Miller, could be sent for, when he was released. On the next evening, Dr. John P. Kluge, Surgeon of the Panama Railroad, and Mr. Dias, a conductor of the road, were arrested, on their protesting against the hail of the sentry, and *kept in confinement all night.*

Lieut. Fitzhugh having brought his case officially before Com. Montgomery, that officer on Monday morning addressed an energetic note to Capt. Miller, and sent it by his Flag-Lieut. Rolando, on board the *Clio*. Lieut. F. states that on his arrest the Sergeant was sent for, who went for the Lieutenant of the Guard; that the Sergeant returned with orders from the Lieutenant to detain him and his companion, Mr. Engle, of the Chiriqui Expedition, as prisoners, *and to shoot them down if they attempted to escape.* Lieut. Welch, to Lieut. Fitzhugh's question, "By what authority am I hailed and stopped?" replied, "I have orders to do so." In his letter Com. Montgomery, after recounting the facts, said to Capt. Miller that he need not be informed that such unusual and seemingly unnecessary proceedings on his part could only be regarded as aggressive towards the United States, and of a nature to demand the immediate adoption of measures for the reëstablishment of the neutrality of the city and Isthmus, which had been violated by his forces.

This letter brought Capt. Miller immediately on board the *Lancaster*, when he attempted first, to palliate his action, and then to place the onus on the shoulders of the Intendente and the British Consul. He said his sentries must walk *somewhere* in the streets; that they could not be cooped up all night in the entries of the Consulate, &c. To which Commodore Montgomery replied that they must not exercise any authority one inch beyond or outside the private property of these Consular residences; and he expressed great surprise that Capt. Miller should claim to do anything more, or that he should surrender the command of any portion of his force to anybody out of his ship. "At any rate," he remarked, "the practice must be immediately stopped, or else I shall resist to the extent of the discretionary power placed in my hands by my Government." After some further conversation, Capt. Miller said: "I shall withdraw my force at once. I had intended to withdraw it to-day, as I am going to sea on Wednesday." And before four hours the whole force was withdrawn.

Before Capt. Miller left the *Lancaster*, the complaint of Dr. Kluge, accompanied by a note from the U. S. Consul, was received on board, which Flag-Officer Montgomery made the subject of another communication to him, in which he said that the reëmbarkation of his forces and consequent removal of the causes of complaint, *and the improbability of a recurrence of them*, made any further comment on past proceedings useless; and that any future communication he might find it necessary to make on the subject, would be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Pacific.

Capt. Miller on Tuesday replied to Flag-officer Montgomery's two letters in a sort of round-about manner, partially denying that he had given any authority to his officers to challenge, laying the blame on the British Consul and Intendente, and saying that he had no information that any others than the three named had been interfered with, (notwithstanding the thing has been of public notoriety for three weeks past, and Com. Montgomery had informed him that he would likely have to communicate other cases which had come to his knowledge of like nature.)

On the 22d, Flag-officer Montgomery addressed a note to the Intendente, asking him whether the exercise by a foreign force of police service over Panama, since the joint evacuation of the British and American forces on the 8th inst., was under his sanction.

To this letter the Intendente replied, that neither before nor after the date mentioned had he invested any foreign force with the attributes of a police, unless the services rendered by the American and English forces in Panama since Sept. 27 might be looked upon as such, &c.

This letter not being satisfactory to Flag-officer Montgomery, he has addressed the Intendente another missive, in which it is presumed he has asked him to state categorically whether he assumes or not the responsibility of the proceedings alluded to.

In all this matter, Flag-officer Montgomery has only performed a plain duty—for aside from the political argument used, the annoyance had become almost unbearable, and had led to much ill-feeling between the natives and foreigners here, as well as between the Americans and English. Yet, we have been so little accustomed on these shores to see any great respect paid to the American flag, that we are all heartily thankful to him that he has convinced both the English and all others in these parts, that the American Eagle "still lives." While *he* is in command here, we have no fears of any recurrence of these or kindred outrages.

The United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, employed on the Chiriqui expedition, returned from Bocas de Toro to Aspinwall, last week, and sailed again for the former port on Monday. The route indicated by Government for a survey, had been found impracticable for a railroad. The geologist of the party had examined the coal beds, and, I understand, has found coal in abundance, and of good quality, at Chiriqui Lagoon and vicinity; but it is understood it will not answer for sea steamers. On the 13th of September Lieut. Morton, chief of the Topographical Department, left the party at or near the summit, with orders to wait for him till the 1st day of October, when he would return from the Pacific side; but the Lieutenant not returning at the time indicated, his party rejoined the *Brooklyn*. On the return of the vessel to Bocas del Toro, it was the intention of her commander to send out a party to look for Lieut. Morton, (if he had not previously returned,) and then to survey a new route, which, it was expected, would be found practicable for a road. The *Brooklyn* will be back to Aspinwall about the 5th of next month, and will then take the whole party to the United States.

The United States steam-sloop *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, arrived at Panama on the 19th inst., having left Callao on the 10th. The steam corvette *Narragansett* left Callao on the 8th inst. for Panama, *via* Guayaquil, and is hourly looked for here. The steam-corvette *Wyoming* is at Callao, waiting to bring away our Minister. The *Narragansett* will go to Golfito to bring back Lieut. Jeffers and party, on her arrival here.

The Legislature has passed a law pardoning all except the leaders, engaged in the attack on the city on the 27th September, who will come in and lay down their arms. One man was fool enough to accept the invitation a few days ago, and was severely flogged for his credulity. This example of clemency will not be very seductive to others. The Legislature has also a bill under consideration pardoning some Americans and others for hanging a negro or two in 1851, who committed a barbarous murder at Taboga, in this bay.

Sixty or seventy men, lately withdrawn from the Government force at Cauca, were shipped to Santa Morta on the 24th, to join Arboleda's force there.

We have no later news than that furnished in my last, in respect to the revolution in this Confederacy.

Last night the French Consul gave an entertainment to the Intendente, British Consul, and Capt. Miller, of the *Clio*, and at about 9½ o'clock the party commenced firing rockets, blue lights, &c. The throwing up of rockets being the signal agreed on that "American troops must be sent on shore," Capt. Rudd, of the *Lancaster*, immediately sent his boats to the shore, with 150 men, with cannon and small arms! And all this trouble because our dignitaries were "on a bust." The *Clio* was at Taboga. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador in Peace—The U. S. Minister to Peru Demands His Passports—A Peruvian Frigate Lost with Great Loss of Life—Attempt to Burn an American Ship—Guano Contracts—Bolivia—Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

The British steamship *Valparaiso* brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 20th October, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th.

ECUADOR.

Peace once more prevails throughout the whole country. Garcia Moreno is at present the civil head of the Government, and Gen. Flores at the head of the Military Department. Of course a convention to frame a new Constitution will soon be held, and an election for President will follow. No doubt Flores will be chosen. Ecuador has resumed the tri-colored flag of Flores of 1845.

PERU.

Mr. Clay, U. S. Minister to Lima, finally sent in his *ultimatum* in respect to American claims on the 2d inst., which was for a settlement of the claims for the seizure of the *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson* within five days, or a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Peru. President Castilla declined to accede to the demand of Mr. Clay, and gave as one reason for his refusal that he could not annul a decision of the Courts, which had declared the two vessels lawful prizes. Mr. Clay responded by showing that within a year or two Castilla *had* set aside the decision of the Courts, and quoted the instances. The President declined to send Mr. Clay his passports, or rather urged him to remain, with the view, it is presumed, of offering new conditions of arbitrament. The Lima *Comercio* urges that the whole matter be left to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, "as that Court has an enviable reputation throughout the civilized world, and would not sully its high character by an unjust decision, even in the case of its own citizens as against a Foreign Power." The decision of the Paraguayan question by an American Arbitrator, against the Hopkin's claim is quoted as an instance of American probity, as is also the case of the Spanish vessels seized off Anton Lizardo, the confiscation of which was declared illegal by an American Court. I have always been inclined to believe that the money expended in the war against Paraguay was a dead loss to the country, but am now disposed to concede that the nation has gained infinitely more than it lost, in the reputation the decision of Mr. Johnson has given us abroad for high-toned justice and generosity. The United States steam corvette *Wyoming* is waiting at Callao the *dénouement* of the diplomatic comedy now enacting at Lima. I learn from good authority that although a fleet of three steamships have been waiting for a month or two in front of Callao to give force to the demands of Mr. Clay, President Buchanan instructed Flag-officer Montgomery that in no case must he commit any hostile act against Peru.

On the 9th, while in the act of raising the frigate *Callao* on the new sectional dock at the Island of San Lorenzo, the dock gave way, capsizing the frigate, and her masts, striking the sides of the dock, were broken off, the ship sinking in forty-five feet of water, and carrying the dock along with her. There were over 400 persons on board, principally the crew and officers of the vessel, but including visitors, to witness the operation of raising the vessel, and among them was President Castilla. It is thought that about 60 persons were killed or drowned, 40 or 50 badly wounded, and as many more slightly injured. Some prisoners in chains on the lower deck were drowned, as were also many sick between decks. The vessel lies on her side, only a small portion of her being out of water. She was a fine steam-frigate of 44 guns, built in England about six years ago. She is the same vessel that young Montero, a midshipman, three years ago, while his Captain was gone ashore, succeeded in taking over to Vivanco, with all her crew, which chief held possession of her for nearly a year, till he was defeated at Arequipa. President Castilla luckily had gone on shore only two or three minutes before the accident. Among the killed was Col. Solares, an old soldier of the revolution. The dock was entirely new, and cost $400,000. It is thought the ship will be a total loss.

On the 6th, the American ship *Lucy L. Hall*, Simmons, of Boston, with a full cargo of guano on board for the Mauritius, took fire in the port of Callao, (supposed to have been set by the crew,) and but for the united efforts of the crews of the French and American war vessels, must have been a total loss. A portion of her upper deck forward, foremast and fore and main rigging were destroyed, but the cargo remained uninjured. It is said the crew grumbled about going to sea in her, alleging that she leaked badly, and this and other circumstances leads the Captain to charge that they set fire to his vessel while he was on shore. The crew are in confinement on board the United States steamer *Wyoming*, waiting the action of the United States Consul.

The United States flag-ship *Lancaster* sailed for Panama on the 10th. The United States corvette *Narragansett* sailed for Panama on the 8th, to touch at Guayaquil. The United States corvette *Wyoming* is to wait the orders of Mr. Clay.

H. B. Majesty's steamer *Vixen*, and the French frigates *Serieuse* and *Bayonaise*, were at Callao.

There is some talk that Castilla will send a force against Flores at Guayaquil, but it is generally believed he will not do so. There is also a good deal of talk of a war against Bolivia.

Zabacondegui & Co., who decline the guano contract on account of several modifications made by the Government in its original proposals, have finally taken it for England and the United States, agreeing to advance the Government $3,150,000 at 4 per cent.

The amount of guano shipped in the month of September was 38,517 tons register, of which 16,934 tons went to the United States, and 13,946 to England.

Don Pedro Galvez has been appointed Minister from Peru to France.

BOLIVIA.

Letters from Tacna say that the attempted revolution against President Linares by Ex-President Belzu had been nearly suffocated—Belzu and Agreda being in the city of Puno with only a small force. Two or three officers and 14 sergeants and corporals of the regiment Sucre which revolted in favor of Belzu, as well as some civilians, were shot on the 22d September in presence of the whole of the Government troops.

CHILI.

There is nothing from Chili, except that Congress had been prorogued for 20 days.

The Government would send a strong force in November against the Aranco Indians.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived at Valparaiso from New-York on the 26th September, and sailed for San Francisco next day. I sent you the arrival of the *Granada* by last mail. F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Costa Rica—Gen. Moras' Late Unfortunate Expedition—News from Nicaragua, Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus* arrived at Panama on the 21st. She left San Jose de Guatemala on the 10th, La Libertad in Salvador on the 12th, Realejo in Nicaragua on the 16th, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 18th.

COSTA RICA.

The force sent down from San Jose to attack President Mora at Punta Arenas returned immediately after the defeat of the latter and the executions that followed, leaving only a small garrison behind.

Tranquility prevails at present in Costa Rica, and it is likely the public peace will not be disturbed again for a year or so. But the blood of Mora and Canas will not sink into the ground unavenged. Their many and powerful friends will not let the sanguinary men at the head of the Government enjoy for a very long period the fruits of their ferocity. In fact, the dastardly conspiracy which drove Mora from his country, and his subsequent murder, has destroyed the peace of Costa Rica, and set her back for twenty years in the career of prosperity she was enjoying under his wise Government.

Gen. Joaquin Mora, brother of the President; Don Manuel Canas and wife, and Señor Arguellero, who took refuge on the American bark *Reindeer* after the fight, went to Salvador on the last trip of the steamer *Guatemala*.

I wrote you in my last that letters had been found on Gen. Canas compromising President Barrios, of Salvador, in Mora's attempt to oust the usurpers. These letters have been published, and show Barrios to be a greater rogue than his worst enemies ever charged him with being. The first letter dated Aug. 26, 1860, is addressed to Montealegre of Costa Rica. In this letter he says: "I am disposed to march a force to aid Honduras against Walker, but to be on an equality as to arms with the fillibusters, I need rifles. I pray your Excellency to have the goodness to send me, by the steamer *Guatemala*, on her next voyage, two or three hundred rifles, without forgetting the cartridges, &c., which will be paid for or replaced by this Government."

His second letter, dated Sept. 11, 1860, is to Gen. Canas, who was just about to embark in the *Guatemala* for the attack against the usurper Montealegre. In this missive he gives Canas some military advice in regard to the occupation of Costa Rica. He tells him to send a vessel to San Juan del Sur, in order that he may send him assistance in men, and that he Barrios, will provide them with arms, powder, &c. He hopes Mora will have good luck in his expedition, and says his success will conduce to many things useful to Central America, and to a true alliance of the Central American States. In a postscript he speaks of powder for the expedition which he has forwarded to La Union, in Salvador, for its use, and tells Canas he must not forget to take it on board on his way down the coast in the *Guatemala*. When it is known that President Mora and Gen. Canas went to Puenta Arenas on the very steamer, which on her return trip was to bring Barrios the rifles he asked for, and that these rifles would be met at Punta Arenas by Mora's expedition, the treachery, and rascality of the foregoing proceeding will appear perfectly clear.

In connection with this matter, it is now known that an agreement subsisted between Presidents Mora and Barrios, that in case the first succeeded in Costa Rica, they were to seize upon and appropriate the whole of Nicaragua. Salvador was to take the Departments of Segovia, Matagalpa, Leon and Chinandega; Costa Rica to have the transit, Rivas, Chontales and Granada. Mora went so far as throw out this threat when the *Guatemala*, on her way down, touched at Realejo.

Dr. Hogan, formerly of Philadelphia, who married in San José, and who owns a plantation there, has been exiled, and goes to Salvador. Young Medina has also been exiled, with several others. His father, Crisanto Medina, an American citizen and agent of the Panama steamers, is held a prisoner in the house of Señor Carrazo.

NICARAGUA.

The government, as a measure of security against Walker, and against the Department of Leon, from which it apprehended a revolt against its authority, had gone from Managua to Granada. Martinez, not being willing to trust Chomorro, to whom he had resigned his power as President, had resumed the office. Several new decrees of the Government, one of which was that every citizen should give 90 cents, or three days work a year, toward the improvement of the roads, had given a great deal of dissatisfaction. Mr. Dimitry, United States Minister, and Mr. Heiss, special agent, were still in Nicaragua, endeavoring to induce Martinez to call Congress together to act on the American treaty, and a report has gained some credit that that body will meet on the 15th December. Others say that the treaty is not popular in Nicaragua, and that the Government does not care enough about it to go to any extra trouble or expense to encompass its approval. Señor Jeronimo Peretz, formerly Secretary of the Nicaraguan Legation in Washington, has been made Minister of the Interior *pro tem*. Mr. Dimitry seems to have some sort of a transit speculation on hand, but the better class of people in Nicaragua are opposed to the reopening of the route on any terms, while the common people favor it.

The country is improving a very little in its business, agriculture, etc. Several capitalists are planting coffee trees, raising indigo, and gettin india rubber. Granada has been rebuilt in good style. In fact, the improvement there is so great that many say Walker did the people a real service in burning the old city.

SALVADOR.

Gen. Barrios, with his force of 5,000 men, is "spoiling for a fight," and it is not supposed his ambition will allow him to remain quiet much longer. The most unfortunate thing that could have happened for Central America was the death of Walker. While in constant fear of the great fillibuster, these States remained at peace at home, and united. Now, they will go to revolutionizing, and get up wars against each other on the most frivolous pretences. Salvador has already suspended diplomatic intercourse with Nicaragua because the newspapers of the latter country were allowed to write against him, and Costa Rica will no doubt cut Salvador. In Nicaragua, the Government is distrustful of the people—and the old feud between Leon and Granada will soon be renewed.

GUATEMALA AND HONDURAS.

There is nothing of interest from either of these Sates save that the people nearly went wild on the official promulgation of the death of Walker. All the bells in the churches were hammering away day and night, and more powder was wasted than would have supplied a division on the day of Solferino. F. W. R.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

REV. JOSEPH SCUDDER.

It will please our readers to know that the health of Rev. Joseph Scudder is so far restored as to enable him to preach once more with something of his usual power. A service of about eight years in India, under an unfavorable climate, rendered his return to the United States necessary. He remained in England and France three months, where he consulted high medical authorities respecting the nature and treatment of his disorder. At present he is staying at West Farms, Westchester County, where, with judicious care, we trust his energies will be recruited. He is to preach next Sabbath in Dr. Elmendorf's church, Brooklyn. If earnestness of manner, and power in delineating with graphic fervor the theme of discourse, are desirable in a preacher, then will it be easily confessed that in these particulars few preachers equal Mr. Scudder.—*Christian Intelligencer, Nov. 1.*

REV. DR. BACON AND THE A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven, publishes a long letter in the *Independent* correcting certain misrepresentations which he claims have been made of the course that he took at the recent meeting of the American Board of Missions. He says:

"For myself, the affirmation that I am opposed to resolutions about slavery in the Board is ludicrously false. Was I opposed to resolutions about slavery in the meeting of the Board at Brooklyn fifteen years ago?—or in the meeting at Hartford six years ago?—or in the meeting at Utica five years ago?—or in the meeting at Detroit two years ago?—or in the meeting at Philadelphia one year ago?—or in any other meeting of the Board since I became a member of it?"

MORE TROUBLE.

The *Evangelist* calls attention to the publication in the *Home Missionary* of a long article designed to demonstrate that the credit of organizing the Home Missionary Society belongs to the Congregationalists and not to the Presbyterians. It says:

"If this use is to be made of the publication of the Society, the common organ of two denominations, let it be understood, and let the fact be announced when they take up their annual collections. Since *The Home Missionary* is published at an expense to the Society of between four and five thousand dollars, it might be well—before taking up the next collection for Home Missions in Rev. Mr. Barnes' church, in Philadelphia, or Rev. Dr. Adams' in this City—to state what proportion of the funds asked for is to be employed in misrepresenting the Presbyterians in *The Home Missionary*. We would ask our Congregational cotemporaries who have been so indignant at what they considered the outrageous perversion of sacred funds by the Tract Society in publishing in their own defence, if there is any difference between that act and this? Perhaps some one of those journals which have denounced the former act as a gross misappropriation of funds sacredly devoted to charity, will now have the manliness to administer to its own brethren a rebuke which is greatly needed."

ANOTHER APPEAL.

The religious journals publish another appeal from the Tract Society. It says:

"A careful examination shows that for some years past the benevolent expenditures in foreign cash appropriations, grants of publications at home, and colportage, have exceeded the benevolent receipts. The excess of such expenditure during the last year was above $25,000; that excess before the close of the present year will be above $50,000, unless donations be largely and speedily increased."

Religious Services To-morrow.

The dedication of St. Peter's Church, corner of Warren and Hicks-streets, Brooklyn, will take place at 10½ A. M. Signorina Patti and Signor Stigelli are to sing in the choir. An admission fee is to be charged.

The next monthly sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association, of St. Paul's (M. E.) Church, will be delivered in the evening by Dr. Crooks.

Rev. C. E. Harris, of the Greene-street (M. E.) Church, will discuss "Sensation Preachers and Sensation Preaching" in the evening, and "Religion in Politics" in the morning.

Rev. Dr. Vinton will preach the first anniversary sermon of the St. Peter's Young Men's Association, at St. Peter's Church, in the evening.

"The Responsibility of American Citizenship" will be the subject of a discourse in the afternoon by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor of the Twentieth-street Universalist Church.

Rev. Dr. Bethune is announced to preach in the Reformed Dutch Mission Church, corner Madison and Governeur streets in the evening.

Rev. W. H. Bartlett will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

LAW REPORTS.

The City Railroads.

ARGUMENT IN THE SEVENTH-AVENUE CASE.

The People et al. vs. *John Kerr et al.*—Wm. Curtis Noyes now concluded the argument in this case at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, occupying the entire day. Mr. Noyes again elaborated the plaintiffs' points, (which have been already published in the Times,) answering the counsel for the defence incidentally. He quoted many authorities, and contended as before published, that the Legislature nor the Corporation could *alien* the property of the primal owners, in the streets. Decision was reserved.

The Walton Divorce Case.

JUDGMENT FOR THE WIFE ON DEMURRER.

John Walton vs. *Ellen M. Walton.*—The plaintiff in this action was the unfortunate victim of the Walton tragedy, which occurred in July last, and which is familiar to the public. He had instituted an action for divorce against his wife Ellen, alleging extreme cruelty for cause. The particulars of the case have been once or twice published in the Times. The defendant demurred to the complaint as not stating facts sufficient to constitute a course of action. The demurrer was recently argued before Justice Sutherland at Special Term of the Supreme Court. The Court now rendered judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, and granted leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint in twenty days on payment of costs. As the plaintiff is no more, of course no further action can be taken, and the case ends.

Non-resident Banks sueing in the name of resident plaintiffs.

Geo. W. Clark vs. *John D. Phillips & Co.*—The plaintiff sets forth in his complaint that on the 21st of December, 1859, the defendants gave their note to Messrs. Benedict & Farman, for $1,000, payable in three months, and that the latter firm indorsed the note over to the plaintiff. The defence was that the note was made solely for the accommodation of Benedict & Farman who, as alleged, were largely indebted to the defendants. It was averred that although the note was presented in the name of the plaintiff, it was solely for the benefit of Benedict & Farman, and had been obtained by them from the Hatters' Bank of Danbury, in which bank it had been secured by collaterals and discounts for their benefit.

The action now came on for trial at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice Allen, and upon the trial it appeared that the note was originally an accommodation note, the plaintiff receiving it after it was over-due, on an account, to apply what he should collect; and the Cashier of the Hatters' Bank testified that it had been discounted by that Bank, and was not paid, to his knowledge—one of their Directors having brought it to New-York, the Bank retaining a receipt for it. The Cashier did not know if the Bank owned the paper.

The Court held that the action could not be maintained, and that it should have been prosecuted by the real owner and holder of the note.

Barrett, Brismade & Barrett, for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis, for defendants.

United States District Court—Nov. 2.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

RACHEL'S JEWELS.

The United States vs. *One Gold and Diamond Snuff-box, &c.*—This case, which is brought to forfeit the articles which were bought by one Dr. Deschowitz at the auction sale of Rachel's effects in Paris, and brought by him to this country as his personal effects, and offered by him for sale here without payment of duty, was continued this morning. Judge Whiting summed up the case for the claimant, and Judge Roosevelt for the prosecution, and the case having been submitted to the jury, under the charge of the Judge, they were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Robertson, J.—*Solmus* vs. *Rutgers Insurance Company.*—Case settled.

Southwark vs. *Conley, et al.*—Referred to J. Nathan.

Amory vs. *Maurice.*—Referred to D. Hobart.

Wenlock vs. *Fencher.*—Default opened on payment of disbursements, and costs of motion fixed at $7, plaintiff to be at liberty to enter up judgment as security.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 16,059 bbls. Flour, 253 bbls. Corn Meal, 101,953 bush. Wheat, 24,746 bushels Corn, 102 bushels Rye, 20,880 bushels Barley, 4,240 bushels Oats, 440 pkgs. Provisions, and 658 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 5,700 bags Rio, part at 14c.@14¼c.; 1,650 bags Laguayra, part at 14⅞c.@15c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c., and 200 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders have been only partially successful in establishing a further advance in prices of State and Western Flour, as buyers have not been disposed to purchase freely unless at previous quotations. At the close the inquiry was restricted, owing, in part, to the firmness of the principal receivers, but chiefly to the rise in freights. Sales to-day, 18,300 bbls., including superfine State, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State, mainly at $5 50@$5 60; superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 30; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 30	@ $5 40
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 6 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate request a previous prices. Sales since our last 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 05 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 70@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 80@$3 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Less activity has been discernible in this line to-day, owing mainly to the rise in freights, and partly to the firmness of holders. Receipts have been fair for the season, and buyers have been somewhat reluctant to pay higher rates for desirable lots than those current yesterday. A partial improvement was established in the day, but the market closed with less buoyancy. Sales have been reported of 165,000 bushels, part to arrive, including white Canada at $1 51; white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 46@$1 58, chiefly at $1 46@$1 50; amber Western at $1 38½@$1 39; red Winter Western at $1 36@$1 38; amber Iowa and Wisconsin Spring, part at $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 31; Racine Spring, part at $1 25@$1 26; Chicago Spring, inferior to choice, at $1 20@$1 25; white Long Island at $1 55@$1 60; amber do. at $1 40; red State on private terms; white Kentucky at $1 58@$1 60, ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been made of 84,000 bushels at 69½c.@70½c. for mixed Western, afloat, in store, and to arrive; 75c. for yellow Northern, and 73c.@74c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel; sales 4,200 bushels. Barley continues in demand; sales 26,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at 79c.@80c.; Canada East at 70c.@75½c. and State, at 66c.@70c., ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada, at 37c.@38c.; Western at 37c.@37½c., and State at 37½c.@38½c. ℔ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31:

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	492,759	548,890
Wheat, bushels	12,338,943	6,945,308
Corn, bushels	14,946,729	4,243,867
Oats, bushels	1,465,662	1,156,321
Rye, bushels	259,697	197,657
Barley, bushels	469,451	448,557

Reducing the Flour to bushels, the total receipts of Grain since the 1st of January amount to 31,944,268 bushels, against 15,736,123 bushels received during the corresponding period in 1859.

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Oct. 30, 1860:

Flour, bbls	10,755
Wheat, bushels	1,187,079
Corn, bushels	605,104

Referring to Broom Corn, Wells' Chicago *Commercial Express* of yesterday, says: "Several causes have combined to produce a still lower market for Broomcorn, chief among which are the facts that heavy shipments East have cut off orders from that direction, and that the stock accumulates here beyond the home demand. We note small sales of inferior at $25 ℔ ton, common to fair at $30@$35 and $40, and several lots good quality at $45@$55. A very superior lot of green brush sold at $60, considered outside. This is a very wide range of prices, but shows the unsettled and heavy state of the present market. Of course a good deal has been withdrawn from the market, and is held out at $60@$65."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, and sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19@$19 12½; New Prime at $14 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8⅝c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet at 9c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied; sales, 180 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request; sales, 340 bbls., at $8 75@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 25 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@16c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese sells slowly at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Stocks in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Nov. 1: 20,472 bbls. Pork, and 12,946 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 35,642 bbls. Pork, and 14,921 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Oct. 1, 1860; and 34,332 bbls. Pork, and 12,804 tcs. and bbls. Beef, No. 1, 1859.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,100 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c., with 2,200 boxes Havana, part at 7¼c.@7⅝c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Most of the Greens and a portion of the Blacks offered at auction to-day found buyers at full prices.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is less active, and prices are sustained; sales 98 hhds. Kentucky, Virginia and Maysville, at 7c.@10½c.; 160 cases Seedleaf, at 4c.@12½c.; 101 bales Havana, at 34c.@52c.; 62 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. at 21¼c.@21½c. ℔ gallon.

Sales of Real Estate—Nov. 2.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Lot with stable (two-story brick) in rear northwest corner of Madison-av. and 30th-st., 24.8x95.........$12,300.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

CHOCOLATE.

Chocolate is healthy, agreeable to the taste, and nutritive.

It is used everywhere as a pectoral, as a strengthening agent.

It is acknowledged by every "Medical Institute," and recommended for the benefit of feeble constitutions and sickly persons.

Use "Chocolate Bonbons" for your children, instead of any other "bonbons or candies."

Use "Chocolate" for your

LUNCH.

Every "business man" ought to keep in his desk a tablet of "MENDES' Health Chocolate."

It is used in Paris and in London by all persons whose business does not allow their going home at mid-day, as the most nutritive "lunch," as the most agreeable food.

The best "lunch" is a cake of good "Chocolate" with a roll of bread and a glass of water for beverage.

Make your purchase of

E. MENDES,
Manufacturer of Patented Chocolate,
No. 645 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ANDREW R. IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED to communicate with his friends, and relieve their anxiety.

Montreal, October, 1860.

THE HOLDER OF TICKET NO. 61 IS hereby notified that he is entitled to a prize of a fifty-dollar gold piece, drawn at a fair lately held in Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—THE great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (three hundred and seventy-five thousand having been issued the first twenty-two months of its publication) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2, which will be ready the 5th of November. It contains some 40 pages more than the present Bell, and the price only from $2 to $3 more per 100 copies. The music and words in Bell No. 2 are different from Bell No. 1. Orders have already been received for nearly 25,000 copies. Price, in paper covers, 15 cents, postage 2 cents; bound, 25 cents, $18 per 100. Elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per 100.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Janes. The sacraments will be administered in connection with the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH Church, having left their Chapel on the corner of 33d-st. and 8th av., will worship TO-MORROW and hereafter in the lecture-room of the Church they are erecting in 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special discourses TO-MORROW, by the pastor, Rev. Peter S[illegible]. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHA[illegible], PASTOR, will preach in the First Universalist Church corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW Morning and Evening. In the Evening the third lecture in review of Dr. Thompson's book, entitled *Love and Penalty.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn.—Rev. Henry D. Northrup, Pastor, will preach at the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion after the morning service. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold regular Sabbath services in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. Eldridge Mix will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. T. S. Hastings in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS WILL PREACH IN the Pilgrim Church, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 3 and 7½ P. M., Nov. 4. Experience Meeting at 10½ A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all who love the truth and liberty. Seats free. Our creed the Bible.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE St. Peter's Young Men's Association will be held at St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TO-MORROW EVENING, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Vinton. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF Bethesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 4th. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

REV. B. PETERS, UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, is repeating a series of discourses on the *History and Doctrines of the Leading Christian Sects*. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING—*Unitarianism.*

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Service next LORD'S DAY, (Nov. 4,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Urban C. Brewer. Subject for the Morning—*Christian Behavior.* For the Evening—*The Value of the Soul.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Robert G. Dickson, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av. Rev. H. E. Montgomery will preach the semi-annual sermon to young men, in the Church of the Incarnation, TO-MORROW, (Sunday EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st. Communion services TO-MORROW MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. William Alvin Bartlett.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ A. M.—Subject—*The Heavenly City*—and at 7 P. M. Subject—*Looking unto Jesus.* Sacramental services at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Seats free.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH—(near Grand.) Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. Searles. Evening sermon—*The Ascension of Christ.* Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Richard Holden, Missionary to Brazil, S. A., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. H. H. BLAIR, PASTOR OF THE CHARLES st., U. P. Church, will resume his preaching on the first Sabbath evening of every month, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) evening. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE STONE CUT OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS. The tried stone. See the paper. The Eternal Gospel. Published by DANIEL MILTON, at Greenpoint, N. Y. For sale at No. 53 Ann-st., New-York City.

THE SOLEMN DEDICATION OF ST. PETER'S Church, corner of Hicks and Warren sts., Brooklyn, will take place on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. Signorina Patti and Signor Stigelli have kindly consented to sing in the choir. Tickets $1. Solemn musical vespers will commence at 7½ P. M. On the same day a lecture will also be delivered and the same choir as in the morning will perform in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN WILL preach in the First Congregational Methodist Church, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Four Lessons which the Autumn Teaches.* Preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Johnny Morrell, the Newsboy, will address the Sunday School in the afternoon.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. (Seats free.) Rev. Chas. E. Harris, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Religion in Politics.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Sensation Preachers and Sensation Preaching.* Strangers and others invited. A collection taken at each service to defray expenses.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING, Lecture. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—YOU ARE INVITED to attend public worship on SUNDAY, Nov. 4th, at the M. E. Church in 7th-st., near 3d-av., by the Rev. D. Haff, who desires to address the Veterans. Let all be present at the corner of 3d-av. and 7th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. By request of

Brig. Gen. H. RAYMOND.

Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjt.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. Matteson will preach for this new organization, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead*—the first of several Sabbath morning sermons upon the same subject. Rev. John Arbell, A. M., will preach at 7½ P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, (HIS SOCIETY having left their late place of worship,) will preach in the new Hall on 33d-st., first building east of Broadway, north side, SUNDAY NEXT, morning and evening, at the usual hours. Subject for the morning: *Sins of Ignorance.* Subject for the evening: *Miracles—Are they Facts?*

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. E. G. Brooks, Pastor. *The Responsibility of American Citizenship* will be the subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning by the Pastor, on *The Anniversary of his Settlement.*

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector. There will be service in this Church every SUNDAY EVENING, until the 1st of May, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers will be provided with seats. Morning Service as usual at 10½ o'clock.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATthew Hale Smith will preach in the Chapel, (Trenor Hall,) 34th-st., near Broadway, TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the ninth and last sermon of the course, upon a *Future Life.*

SERMON TO THE VETERANS OF 1812.—By request, Rev. Frank S. De Hass will preach before the old soldiers of 1812 on SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Seventh-street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Front seats reserved for the veterans—all others free. The public are invited to attend.

SEAMEN'S UNION MISSION.—ESTABLISHed on a broad and liberal basis. Rev. Charles W. Denison, Chaplain. Divine service will be held in Old-slip Hall, southwest corner of Water-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., TO-MORROW. Seats free. Seamen and their friends are especially invited.

DRESSLER'S MUCH ADMIRED THANKSGIVING ANTHEM—For full chorus, quartet solo and fine organ accompaniment. The best composition of the kind ever published. Price 50 cents; single chorus parts 5 cents each. Choirs get it! Published at DRESSLER'S Music Store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—LECTURES IN DODworth's Hall No. 806 Broadway, EVERY SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Dr. H. T. Hallock will occupy the platform TO-MORROW MORNING, (Sunday, Nov. 6,) Subject—*Death.* Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av., Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach in the MORNING and the Rector in the EVENING. Seats free.

PUBLIC TENT.—THERE WILL BE PREACHING in the large tent at the junction of Broadway and 58th-st., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. It is cased, boarded, and is heated by large stoves.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING a review of some features of Rev. Dr. Thompson's new work on *Eternal Punishment*, may be expected by Rev. Moses Ballou.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. E. Withey, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7 o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. MR. WILLETTS WILL DELIVER AN address before the YOUNG MEN'S UNION of the North Dutch Church, Brooklyn, (Clermont-av., near Myrtle,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Nov. 7th. To commence at 8 o'clock.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE.—A discourse will be preached by the Bishop of Mount Zion Church, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on *the Living Creatures and Wheels.* Ezekiel, chap. 1. Seats free.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 BOWERY every Sunday. Subjects on the 4th, at 3 P. M.—*Is there an Irrepressible Conflict between Free and Slave Labor?* At 7½ P. M.—*Receptions of Foreigners, with particular reference to the Japanese and the Prince.*

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The next monthly sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of this Church will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Crooks SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, MURRAY-HILL—5TH-av., corner of 35th-st. A Committee of the Vestry will be in attendance, for the purpose of renting Pews, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, and every Monday Evening in November, from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Milburn, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Interesting services at 2 P. M. in the Sunday School.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., TO-MORROW, morning and evening. Subject for MORNING, *The Cross of Christ*—EVENING, *The Jubilee.*

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Rev. George Alord, formerly a Catholic Jesuit, will preach TO MORROW, at 3 P. M., giving an account of his conversion from Romanism. Preaching by the Pastor, MORNING and EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET-corner Waverley-place. Rev. B. F. Remington will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. C. J. Hopkins will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Meeting in the Evening, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, Rev. A. A. Willits, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. BETHUNE MAY BE EXPECTED to preach in the Reformed Dutch Mission Church corner Madison and Governeur sts. TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, REV. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Pastor, meet every SABBATH at the Historical Library, in 2d-av., corner 11th-st. Services at 10¾ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square, East 16th-st., will be open TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—TWO PROMISSORY notes, as follows: Leopold & Schlossman, dated April 15, at 8 months, due Dec. 18, 1860, for $975 41; payable at American Exchange Bank. H. & E. Liberman, dated Aug. 22, at 6 months, due Feb. 25, 1861, for $298 41; payable corner Charter and Custom-house sts., New-Orleans. All persons are forbidden to receive the same, payment having been stopped.

S. E. HALLE & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

LOST—WHEN PASSING FROM NINETEENTH-ST., through Broadway to 21st., a porte-monnaie, containing three pairs of studs; the finder will receive a liberal reward on leaving the articles with EWEN McINTYRE, Druggist, cor. Broadway and 18th-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of filling teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers' generally. JESSE G. KEYS

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SEWING-MACHINES.—THE MOST BEAUTIful, substantial, and durable of all sewing-machines are the "Union sewing-machines," for family and manufacturing purposes. For sale at a less price than any other in the City, at No. 155 Avenue B.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Dead Heart.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Physic and Fancy—The Beggar's Opera.

WINTER GARDEN—Henry VIII.—Simpson & Co.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Paul Jones—Raoul—My Wife's Come—Dumb Girl of Genoa.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—Siamese Twins—What Is It?—Joseph and his Brethren.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The address of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, at Palace Garden, last evening, was listened to by as many thousands as could get within sound of his voice, while innumerable thousands of Republicans in different parts of the grounds, unable to get within ear-shot of him, were listening to other orators, who addressed them from platforms erected in the open air. Mr. Seward, when he presented himself in the hall, was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. He spoke for an hour and a half, presenting with remarkable succinctness the issues of the day. He commented upon the prosperity of New-York City and the Free States as compared with that of New-Orleans and the Slave States; ascribed it to the influence of free institutions; gave his reasons for asserting that the Republican Party stands precisely where the Fathers of the Republic stood; and declared that it was his belief that the threats of a dissolution of the Union would cease when Lincoln was elected. After the speech Republican songs were sung, and the meeting adjourned. During the evening the Wide-Awakes paraded in great force, looking exceedingly well.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Rochester, on Wednesday evening, to hear a speech from Mr. Henry J. Raymond, of New-York, on the leading Question of the Day. We copy an excellent report from the Rochester *Democrat and American*. Mr. Raymond examined in detail and thoroughly refuted the arguments of Mr. Yancey and other Southern agitators in favor of Slavery propagandism by means of introducing the institution into Northern Territories and reopening the Slave-trade. Mr. Raymond further discussed the question of disunion in all its bearings. He saw in the threat nothing to dissuade any citizen from voting for Mr. Lincoln, and believed that the masses of the South were utterly opposed to secession.

A very numerously attended meeting of the Union Party was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, which was addressed by Hon. Jas. S. Thayer, of this City; Hon. Jas. K. Clinton, of Mississippi, and Hon. C. L. Vallindigham, of Ohio. August Belmont, Esq., occupied the Chair. All of the speakers expressed their apprehensions of a dissolution of the Union in case of the election of Lincoln, and Mr. Clinton said it was his firm belief that Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina, would in that event immediately secede.

The Breckinridge and the Douglas Democrats made separate torchlight parades in Baltimore last night. That of the Breckinridge men was the most numerous and best appointed, being aided thereto by Government patronage. Considerable enthusiasm was displayed on both sides, and the demonstrations ended with mass meetings and speeches.

By the steamship *Hammonia*, at this port, from Southampton, on the 18th ult., we receive London papers of that date—two days later than the *Fulton's* mails. The London *Times* asserts that a new alliance has been cemented between Russia and Austria, and further believes that an attempt will be made to induce the Court of the Tuilleries to adopt a more conservative policy. The *Times* thinks that Vienna has made promises of acquiescence in Muscovite plans in return for the Czar's assistance. The St. Petersburgh *Gazette* characterizes the Warsaw meeting as one that will tend to guard the peace of Europe from dangers and evil chances. The French Bishops are very bitter in their denunciations of Piedmont for the invasion of the Papal States. According to the correspondent of the London *Times* the Papal Nuncio, who has left Paris, will not return.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing nearly a million and a quarter in treasure and the California mails of the 11th ult. Our correspondent transmits particulars of the late Senatorial election in Oregon, of which we have already received notice by the Overland mail.

There is no later intelligence concerning the civil war in New-Granada. From Panama we learn that the British Protectorate over the Isthmus had led to disagreeable results. It seems that the sentries stationed at the British and French Consulates since the late riot, had received instructions to hail all persons passing these houses; and two American citizens—one a naval officer—refusing to respond, had been arrested. The matter was brought before Commodore Montgomery, who addressed a note to the British naval commander, and it was speedily followed by a withdrawal of the British force from the Isthmus. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* had arrived at Panama, from Bocas del Tora, and reports that the route between that port and Aspinwall is impracticable for a railroad.

From Peru we learn that the American Representative, Mr. Clay, had delivered his *ultimatum* in regard to the claims of American citizens against the Government of that country. The *ultimatum* was rejected, and Mr. Clay had demanded his passports, but President Castilla was urging him to remain and reopen negotiations. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Peruvian Government, if the Lima Press reflects its views, to leave the whole question to the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The attempted revolution in Bolivia had been suppressed. We obtain by the *Northern Light* a fortnight's later advices from the different Central American States, but they are quite unimportant.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 22d of September. The terrific storm which visited that place on the 29th and 30th of August had very little effect on the commerce of the port, as the goods and vessels lost were mostly insured in Europe. The extent of the damage to American shipping was stated in our former advices. The amount of goods in bond in the city was so great as to necessitate the renting of storehouses by Government, and cargoes were often sold at a loss. We receive also later intelligence from Montevideo. The debts of the country, amounting to one hundred millions of settled claims, had been adjusted at ninety-five per cent. discount. The tone of the Montevidean Press is represented to be very bitter towards Brazil, with which country an open rupture was probable. The Brazilian Minister had retired and gone home.

We have received our correspondence from Salt Lake City to the 22d ult. The "Chief Apostle," Hyde, had delivered in the Bowery a very abusive harangue against the Government and people of the United States, in the course of which he intimated that the Mormons entertained no present intention, at least, of quitting their "inheritance" in Utah. The appointment of Judge J. F. Kinney to the Chief-Justiceship of the Territory gives great satisfaction. The general news is unimportant.

H. M. Bates, late State Treasurer of Vermont, is discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount—between forty and fifty thousand dollars. He has absconded, and is supposed to have gone to Canada.

Two steam-boiler explosions are reported in our columns this morning—one on the Mississippi River and the other in New-Haven. The steamer *H. R. W. Hill* blew up on Wednesday night, on her way from Memphis to New-Orleans, and the number of killed is reported at thirty, besides from forty to fifty injured. In New-Haven, yesterday, a boiler exploded in the factory of Daw & Brothers, makers of wood-work for carriages, tearing away a portion of the building and severely injuring several persons, one or two of whom will probably die.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice Bonney sustained the demurrer of the defendant to the complaint in the divorce suit of John Walton *vs.* Ellen M. Walton. The plaintiff, who was murdered in July last, is given twenty days in which to amend his complaint. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, Wm. Curtis Noyes concluded the argument in the Seventh-avenue Railroad case, and the decision was reserved. Mr. Noyes spoke on behalf of the plaintiffs.

There was a dull Stock market yesterday, with less disposition to move either way. On the political influences which have been affecting the market pending the election, New-York Central closed 82¼, United States Fives 102 ℘ cent.

Shipowners claimed much higher rates on freights, and business in breadstuffs was, consequently, restricted. Prices of the principal kinds improved a shade, closing with less buoyancy. A fair demand prevailed for Coffee, Cotton, Hay, Hops, Pork and Beef. Sugars attracted more attention. Fish, Hemp, Oil, Naval Stores, Metals, Rice, Seeds and Spices, were inactive. Whisky was depressed. The changes in other branches of General Trade, as well as in Family Markets, were unimportant.

The Cowardice of Disunion.

That was a happy thought of Mr. Botts when he denounced the idea of the South deserting the Union on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln, as "base, cowardly and unmanly." It is to run away, he says, "not only before we are whipped, but before we are even struck a blow." The Government of the Union owns hundreds of millions of public lands, to say nothing of the millions which have been invested in the public buildings at Washington, in the naval ships, in the forts and arsenals, and in the Custom-houses and Post-offices. The people of the several States are joint tenants of this vast property; and the proposition of the disunionists is for the South to abandon it all, to turn it all over to the States which adhere to the Union, from sheer cowardice—from the apprehension that the Republican President may, in the face of his pledges, invade Southern rights.

What would be thought of a private individual who should act on this disunion policy, with reference to his private property? He is tenant in common with two other men in an estate—they combine and elect a steward to manage it against his wishes, and by way of vindicating his rights, he is advised to abandon the estate, incontinently, to his co-tenants! Would any man of spirit take such advice, or any true friend give it?

It is idle to say that the seceding States would demand their proportion of the Federal property. No doubt of it. But would they get it? Glendower could "call spirits from the vasty deep." But did they come? To suppose that the Northern Confederacy would make such a concession to the seceders is to suppose, not merely peaceable secession, but a perfect willingness on the part of the Federal Administration to break up the Government. It would amount to a direct premium on treason, to offer a rateable proportion of public property to the traitors.

When we reflect, therefore, upon the fact that the people of the United States own more than a thousand million acres of public lands, together with more than one hundred million of other property, and that the proposition of the Southern Disunionists is to abandon this untold wealth to the North, from mere apprehension of injury from a Republican President, we think that Mr. Botts has justly characterized it as "base, cowardly and unmanly."

But the Disunionists will say that the South will be excluded from its share in the Territories as completely, if she remains in the Union, as if she goes out—that the exclusion of Slavery from them is the exclusion of the South. This reply assumes that the South has no other interest than Slavery, and no other people than slaveholders. The Slavery propagandists and Disunionists make bold on all occasions to take this position. But the country knows that it is as false in fact as it is insulting to four-fifths of the white population of the South, who have no direct or indirect interest in Slavery.

There were in 1850, 347,000 slaveholders in the South. There may be at the present time 400,000, and if we allow each of these persons to be the head of a white family, four in number, there would be 1,600,000 free persons who are directly and contingently interested in slave property. It is estimated that the white population of the Slave States is now about 8,000,000; and deducting the slaveholders and their families, we have 6,400,000 of white people whose interests are identical with those of the people of the North. Now, admitting, for argument's sake, that the Republican policy would deprive the 1,600,000 slaveholders of their rights in the Territories, will the 6,400,000 non-slaveholders agree to abandon theirs, also, by going out of the Union, merely to oblige the slaveholders? We think not. When these facts shall be brought to their attention, as they will be by the friends of Union in the South, they will indignantly repel the cowardly proposition of the Disunionists.

It is needless to say that we dissent from and deny the proposition that the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories is the denial to the Slaveholder of their equal share in the public lands. They would still be at perfect liberty to go and settle on them, or to buy them, and keep them until the immigrants from the North and the South settle around them, and render them valuable. This, we know, has been the custom of slaveholders for many years; and many of the largest fortunes in the South have been made by the investment of money, by slaveholders, in lands which owe all their fabulous increase of price to the exclusion of Slavery from them. Southern men and Northern men are alike withheld, by the Republican policy, from spoiling this prosperity by importing negro slaves, to degrade white labor.

Virginia Arming.—We learn through a private channel that the attempt to raise a Company of "Minute Men" at Richmond, (Va.,) originated in a quarter which, so far from entitling the movement to respect, has brought it into general contempt. A friend writes us that "All sensible men are quietly laughing at the matter. Virginia is prepared unanimously to resist any invasion of her rights, but her people are not disposed to organize an armed resistance to men of straw, that every popinjay politician or disappointed demagogue may set up as a target. The present movement is in reality too contemptible, when its origin is known, for notice; but before this reaches you its author may telegraph to the *Herald* that Virginia is arming for resistance. In fact, some ambitious tailor has ornamented his windows with the terrible South Carolina cockade; and the trio of traitors of the New-York Press will no doubt soon announce this fact with all the alarming portents of capitals. The most burning disgrace that, in my opinion, can now be inflicted on the State of New-York, would be the election of the Fusion ticket, based as it is upon the assumed cowardice and corruptibility of the people."

This opinion of a highly intelligent Southern gentleman as to the character of the appeals which the Fusionists make to the voters of New-York, accords entirely with that expressed by the Charleston *Mercury*, in an article which we copied from that journal some days ago. High-toned Southerners of all shades of opinion agree in regarding the tactics of the Fusionists as base, mercenary, and insulting to the people; and widely as they differ from us, they concede to us too much *integrity of purpose* to believe that the corrupt combination to defeat Lincoln can succeed.

The Herald for Disunion.

The *Herald* of Wednesday has a strong article in favor of the secession of the Southern States, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. The treasonable manifesto of the *Herald* is founded on the text furnished by the census of Delaware. It seems that Delaware contained 2,290 slaves in 1850, which number, according to our disunion neighbor, has been reduced, during the last ten years, to 1805; and that journal is deeply moved at the thought that four years of Republican rule will serve to wipe out this remnant of the peculiar institution, and transfer Delaware from the side of the South to that of the North. In the meantime, the same melancholy fate, it is apprehended by our superannuated cotemporary, will befall Missouri. That State, it argues, is now bounded on three sides by Illinois, Iowa and free Kansas, with the tide of free immigration flowing into it from the North, and from Europe, thus leaving no hope for the preservation of the venerable institution of Slavery. During the same brief space of time, or at any rate, within ten years, Washington, Jefferson, Dacotah, New Mexico, Utah, and other territories with strange and unpronounceable names will be filled up with free populations, and admitted into the Union, and the editor of the *Herald* announces, with a shudder of horror, that within a very few years there will be twenty-eight free to fourteen Slave States. In view of this impending calamity, the organ of the disunion traitors urges upon the South the importance of immediate action. Secession, it maintains, is their only hope of safety, in the event of a Republican triumph at the approaching election. It is natural, we know, for men who have no fixed purpose or principles, to become timid and time-serving as they grow old; but we cannot help calling to mind the fact that only three or four years ago the *Herald* urged and advocated, while it predicted the speedy overthrow of Slavery, not merely in Delaware and Missouri, but in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. But now, in the weakness and imbecility of old age, it revolts at the consequences of its own teachings, and turns away in horror from its own offspring.

We have not given credence to the stories of millions having been raised by the merchants of New-York, to bribe newspapers and voters, in behalf of the Fusion ticket. Doubtless many thousands have been collected and expended in this way, but we acquit our cotemporary of having been excited to extraordinary zeal by the beggarly subsidies which the Fusion Committee have doled out to its needy pensioners. The known trick of deserting to the strong side on the eve of the battle, which is recognized as a characteristic of our neighbor, would preclude any very liberal offers from the weaker party, even if money were more abundant. No. It is but just to admit that the *Herald's* ardor in the cause of disunion proceeds more from fright than from mercenary considerations. The gasconade and bluster of Yancey, Keitt and Quattlebum, have been too much for the weak nerves of its conductor. His case is rather calculated to excite commiseration for imbecility, among thoughtful people, than indignation at the treasonable doctrines which his fears have dictated.

The Future Post-office.

The vexed and veteran question of the Post-office seems on the verge of settlement. The deeds and vouchers of title of the Dutch Church property have passed the scrutiny of the Attorney-General, and been found in all respects valid; and, but for the additional formality exacted by the act of Congress, that the transfer be sanctioned by the State Legislature, there is nothing to prevent the immediate preparations for building. Perhaps, indeed, this Legislative assent will be regarded as so much a matter of course, that operations will be commenced in anticipation of it. If so, it is quite time that the public should have information upon two or three points of direct bearing upon the general interest and convenience; and in regard to which the authorities in charge of the business are thought to be unduly taciturn. For it may not be too violent a stretch of Democratic doctrine, to consider public opinion as a very safe judge of what is best adapted to popular wants, and what is really promotive of popular convenience: a position submitted with more than ordinary diffidence in the present case, seeing that in the choice of a site, the idea of respecting the wishes of Democratic majorities has been superciliously disregarded; and the office is to be permanently placed where nine-tenths of the community do not want it. With so marked a proof that the masses are deemed by these parties incapable of exerting a sound discretion in matters relating to themselves, it may be, in fact, impertinent to propound one or two inquiries, such as these:

Has any plan for the building been fixed upon; and if it has, what are its details? In the course of the discussions, the subject has provoked, time and again, a variety of suggestions, many of them sensible, and more of them otherwise, have been elicited, and generally made public in the journals, and so placed within reach of the designer or architect. These should be examined, and where commendable adopted. To have faults of contrivance and arrangement added to the radical fault of location, would be the consummation of ill-management. The rumor has been current that the Department declines to solicit the plans of professional architects, preferring to have its own ideas reduced to paper, brick and mortar. The probable fruit of such presumption would be greatly increased cost and public dissatisfaction. Any such policy will, we hope, be abandoned.

Will any steps be taken to widen the streets leading to the new Post-office? It is superfluous to say they are already too narrow for the business now transacted at the Dutch Church. What with sidewalks so contracted as to admit of two persons passing only with difficulty, and which are nevertheless thronged throughout the day; and what with the countless vehicles crowding the carriage-ways, mail-wagons recklessly driven, swelling and confusing the mass, it is evident that the avenues are even now quite unfit for their uses. What they will be hereafter when the business of the office grows with the expansion of the country, and the increase of foreign correspondence, it is easy to foresee. They will furnish incessant proofs of the error which so disregarded the exigencies of public convenience. We conceive it to be an inevitable and immediate necessity to widen every street in the immediate vicinity of the office. It is needless to say the work should precede the erection of the new building.

It will also be a matter of interest to know where the business of the office will be conducted, during the interval required by masons and carpenters. It was one of advantage of a different site, that there would be no such anarchical period; but it is in present circumstances unavoidable, and in due time it will be of general concern to know the *locale* of the office *ad interim*. The question, however, is one that can wait; the others demand an earlier answer.

The Fate of a Platitude.

The project of Alderman Platt has come to an untimely end. Having passed the august assembly which that gentleman illustrates, it had an equally speedy transit through the Board of Councilmen, and only needed the assent of the executive officer of the county, Sheriff Kelly, to become a week's law of the town. But Sheriff Kelly declines the office tendered him, and vetoes the measure. It might have been a snug thing and a pleasant to have obliged ten or twelve thousand muscular friends by paying them five dollars each for doing, and authorizing them to do, what would otherwise have been unrewarded and illegal, namely, the punching of innumerable Republican heads, the terrifying of timid Republican voters, and the triumphant defeat of the Wide-Awakes. But the Sheriff has looked up the statutes, and found that his *posse* can only be mustered in the presence of actual riot or insurrection; in short, that he has no warrant for levying war in time of peace; and that the shoulder-hitters would be as completely unsheltered by the forms of law, if deputized by him, as if they entered the conflict without such authentication. So they are left to the latter alternative, with its beggarly pay.

The truth is, the Common Council fell into an error or two, from which maturer reflection would have saved them. They should have addressed their resolves to Mayor Wood. That functionary has yet to acquire a reputation for taking a restricted view of his perogatives, and has more than once showed with what masterly and audacious leadership he can wield the valor of the fighting classes. Had his aid been sought in this extremity, it is impossible to over-estimate the ingenuity with which the plain letter of the law would have been strained to furnish the show of authority, and the zeal and energy with which the contest would have been conducted. It is, in fact, deplorable that through Aldermanic thoughtlessness so capital an opportunity has been lost to His Honor.

As it is, we shall be obliged to submit to see peaceful men go to the polls unstaid, vote without hindrance, and depart unmolested. The prevention of dishonest voting will have to be submitted to. In short, the tame and undramatic traditions with which the Metropolitan Police have surrounded election day will be preserved, to the exclusion of those violent, desperate and deadly affrays which once lent such sanguinary interest to the festival. And all because Sheriff Kelly has proved unequal to the occasion; and because the sturdiest friends of union and harmony will not fight without indemnity where the clubs of a well-disciplined and courageous police are among the risks to be encountered. With this result, the era of election bullyism may be regarded as finally closed.

Douglas Out of the Canvass.—The Saint Paul *Pioneer and Democrat*, a leading organ of Mr. Douglas in the West, has a very sensible article on the issues of the present canvass. It argues that the result of the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana indicates, beyond a doubt, that these States will give their electoral votes to Mr. Lincoln, and it regards such an event as a proper repudiation by the people of the corrupt scheme of fusion that political wire-pullers and office-holders have endeavored to concoct. The *Democrat* expects to see every Slave State go for Breckinridge, and adds:

> "If these premises are correct, Douglas, and the principles which he represents, are, practically speaking, no longer at issue in this campaign. The canvass is reduced, by indications which are prophetic both in their tenor and force, to a contest between Lincoln and a Free Code on the one hand, and Breckinridge and a Slave Code on the other. This is a result which all who cherish the peace and harmony of the Union must deplore; but, deplorable or not, it is a plain fact, which cannot be gainsaid or obliterated, and which should, therefore, be looked at and acted upon as such, frankly and manfully. And being a fact, the voice of the North, in the expression of its sentiments at the polls, will neither be feeble nor uncertain. A million majority will show the fidelity of the Northern masses to the instincts of their section, when these are appealed to by an issue which cannot be avoided or delayed."

The real issue could not be more clearly put; and, coming from such a source, the exposition will doubtless have its influence on Western voters. It is an issue already accepted in this State, and many citizens whose political preferences are for Mr. Douglas, will, in the utter hopelessness of his success, cast their votes for Mr. Lincoln rather than aid, under the cover of "Fusion," an avowed Disunionist. The St. Pauls *Democrat* abandons the hope it once entertained that the extirpation of Southern Ultraism and Disunionism can be achieved by the agency of Mr. Douglas in the present campaign; but regarding this "as the great act needful to be done," it will greet its accomplishment "through any agency that Providence may appoint."

Fastidious.—The "Dolbear Commercial College of New-Orleans" advertises for several first-class teachers in the various branches of a scientific and literary course of education; but by way of *nota bene* the advertisers put in a condition which is likely to interfere with the prospects of a large class of enterprising people. It is as follows:

> "N. B.—No *fanatic* who thinks it right to steal, rob and murder, need apply."

Why the worthy trustees should feel called upon to narrow down competition in this way we are unable to say. We hope that the interests of the Institution under their care will not suffer by the manifestation of this exclusive and intolerant spirit.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Rev. N. S. S. G. Beman, D. D., the pastor of a Presbyterian church in Troy, and the stepfather of the very much overrated Southern spouter Yancey, is one of the most energetic men of his age, in the world. He is at the head of the Polytechnic Institute in Rensselaer county and annually sends forth scores of educated young men from that institution, besides attending constantly and personally to the varied duties of an extended pastorate.

—A large, if not the largest publishing house in England, has paid a merited compliment to two of the New-York reporters who accompanied the Prince on his American travels, by requesting them to prepare a *résumé* of the entire trip for publication prior to the Christmas holidays.

Ralph Farnham, the sole survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the recipient of much kindness from our late royal guest—has voted at every Presidential election, and has made up his mind to vote for Lincoln on Tuesday next.

Mr. William Page, a distinguished American artist, who has recently received a commission from Rev. Mr. Beecher, delighted the members of the Atheneum Club, last evening, with an eloquent lecture on Art.

F. B. Carpenter is painting a full length portrait of Ex-Gov. Clark—a duplicate of which is to take an honored position in the picture gallery of our City Hall.

—Brown's picture of the Bay of New-York, which will shortly be sent to London for the Prince of Wales, is still on exhibition at the Crayon Gallery.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has received five hundred invitations for this Winter's lecturing tour. He has as yet accepted but twenty-five.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Dispatches from New-Granada—Probable Failure of the Nicaraguan Treaty—Army Movements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Nov. 2.

The dispatches from New-Granada, the contents of which I gave yesterday, were wrongly stated to have been received from Minister Jones, instead of the Legation now in charge of the Vice-Consul at Bogota.

The Nicaraguan Treaty will probably fall to the ground, as the Nicaraguan Congress will not be convened, in spite of Mr. Dimitry's efforts, in extra session before the time fixed for the exchange of ratifications shall have expired.

Sandford's letter to the Secretary of State, relative to the Chiriqui Expedition, is regarded by the Administration as an impertinent intermeddling, and unworthy of consideration.

Gen. A. S. Johnson has been assigned to the command of the department of Texas.

Gen. Harney has been offered his choice of the departments of the West and California. He will probably select the former, and relieve Col. Sumner. The order of assignment will be made to-morrow.

By the death of Gen. Clark, Lieut. Col. Sewell, Eighth Infantry, is promoted to be Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, and Maj. Hoffman, of the Sixth, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Infantry; Lieut. Blake, Eighth Infantry, to be Captain of the same, and Second Lieut. Bliss, of the Eighth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant of the same.

Capt. Benham, finding it impossible to attend to his duties as Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, will be relieved as soon as the Secretary of War selects his successor. Q.

POLITICS IN BALTIMORE.

Parades of the Breckinridge and the Douglas Democracy—Excitement Throughout the City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Baltimore, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Breckinridge Democratic procession to-night was large and enthusiastic. It contained about four thousand torch men uniformed, and five hundred mounted men having banners, transparencies and music. They marched through the principal streets, which were partially illuminated. The procession contained a large number of boys. The uniforms and torches were all furnished gratuitously, it is supposed, by "Uncle Sam."

The procession is supposed to have been two miles long. There was much enthusiasm. The spectators were not so numerous as on last night, the weather being unfavorable. A singular feature was the procession heartily cheering the Bell-Everett Head-quarters as it passed, and receiving hearty responses. The whole affair passed off creditably, and the appearance of the procession was much admired.

The Douglasites also had a procession, numbering a thousand Douglas invincibles and others. They are also holding a Douglas mass meeting in Monument-square, which is attended by about four thousand. There is speaking and great enthusiasm.

There is intense excitement throughout the City. The Unionists are also holding large meetings. Maryland is generally conceded to Bell.

The United States Marine Band, from Washington, was in the Breckinridge procession, and also many Washingtonians. W.

DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Steamboat Explosion on the Mississippi—Thirty Persons Killed—Fifty Wounded.

New-Orleans, Friday, Nov. 2.

The steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded on Wednesday night. Thirty persons were killed, and forty to fifty scalded.

Explosion and Loss of Life in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Friday, Nov. 2.

A terrible accident has just occurred here. The boiler of the factory of Daw & Brothers, makers of the wood-works of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building and badly injuring several persons. One, a boy, named John Kane, will die from a fracture of the skull. Two others, G. G. Baldwin and George Dewolf, were badly scalded. Another boy, named Johnson, was badly injured. Another boy, named Rice, is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with the ruins.

The Vermont State Treasurer a Defaulter to a Large Amount.

Montpelier, Vt., Friday, Nov. 2.

H. M. Bates, late State Treasurer, is ascertained to be a defaulter to the State to a large amount. Reliable authority puts the amount at $30 000 to $40,000 and it may exceed $40,000. Measures of security were taken last night by attaching the property of his bondsmen.

Burlington, Vt., Friday, Nov. 2.

H. M. Bates, the defaulting State Treasurer, absconded from Northfield last night and has probably fled to Canada. The amount of his defalcation, as far as ascertained, is $42,000, and it is expected that further disclosures will increase the amount.

Serious Assault.

Albany, Friday, Nov. 2.

About 9 o'clock, this morning, a lawyer of this city named John Percy, entered the premises kept by John Cranfield, as a porter-house, on Broadway, and committed a violent assault on him—throwing a handful of Scotch snuff in his eyes, and then beating him over the head with a heavy cane, making three bad wounds. Cranfield drew a revolver and shot Percy twice, both balls entering the stomach. Percy cannot survive. The quarrel arose out of a suit for the possession of the premises occupied by Cranfield. Percy bore a very bad character, and the sympathy of the community is entirely with Cranfield, whose action is considered entirely justifiable.

Sheridan Knowles.

Philadelphia, Friday, Nov. 2.

Sheridan Knowles, lost in steamer *Arctic*, was not the author, but the Philadelphia Agent of the American Bank-Note Company, charged with the performance of work for the Emperor of Russia.

Earnings of the Hudson River Railroad.

Albany, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Hudson River railroad earnings for October are $193,950. Increase over the same time last year, $23,800.

The City of Manchester Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 1, *via* Sackville, Nov. 2.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock P. M., of Thursday. All well. She had experienced fine weather.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Eagle Hoax.—The denizens of Wall-street and vicinity, yesterday afternoon, were the victims of a hoax which, if the number of those taken in is a fair index, was one of the greatest magnitude. About noon small squads of people were seen collecting about Trinity Church and looking at the spire to discover the whereabouts of an eagle which it was said, was perched on a projection near the dial. The crowds increased constantly for two or three hours, and at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, quite a number were still looking for the bird. Some said it was an eagle, others an owl, all agreed it was a wonderful bird of some kind. Thousands of people saw it, and no doubt many a family circle was interested last evening by the recital of the wonderful sight. But if another examination is made this morning it will be found that the only material from which the audacious biped was manufactured was an architectural ornament and an excited imagination.

Suicide of a Barkeeper.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'Keefe upon the body of Leonard Meyers, a man 22 years of age, who had been employed for some time past as barkeeper at Kessler's Hotel, No. 475 Pearl street. It was shown by the testimony that the deceased had been of late addicted to intemperance, and in a fit of despondency on Thursday evening, he retired to his room and blew out his brains. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Found Dying in the Street.—About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a man named Thos. Comasky was found on the sidewalk opposite No. 43 Laurens-street, suffering from a gun-shot wound in the stomach. He was so much intoxicated that he could give no intelligible account of the manner in which he had been injured. The police removed him to the New-York Hospital, and it was thought that he would not recover.

The Billiard Tournament.—Presentation of Cues.—Yesterday the ceremony of presentation of the cues to the champion and his rival, of the late Billiard tournament, was performed at Mr. Phelan's rooms, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway. The presentation speeches were delivered by Mr. Wilkes, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. The champion cue was received by Mr. Kavannah, and the Berger cue by Mr. Tiemann.

Treasure Trove.—A trunk belonging to Mr. Perego Standoso, No. 6 Clinton-place, was lost overboard a few days since from on board the steamship *Bienville*, and the lid having burst open, most of the contents sank. On Thursday, however, officers Hardy and Sutton fished up a portion of the property, consisting of jewelry valued at $600, and restored it to its owner.

Steam Fire-Engine Exhibition.—We understand that a steam fire-engine, built by the Amoskeag Company of Manchester, N. H., will be worked at Riley's Pole, (Fifth Ward Hotel,) this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and may be seen at the house of the Exempt Engine Company in the Park.

Central Park Concerts.—We would call attention to the fact that the concert of to-day will probably be the last or last but one of the season. The roads and drives are in especially fine condition, and we recommend the public to muster there in force this afternoon.

Fire in Houston-street.

BURNING OF A CABINET MANUFACTORY—LOSS $30,000.

A fire broke out last evening, soon after 6 o'clock, in the large cabinet manufactory of Swift & Schaffer, located at Nos. 124, 126 and 128 East Houston-street. It originated in some accidental way, in the varnish-room, on the fifth floor of the main building, in which at the time two boys were at work, and so quickly did the flames spread, that it was impossible for the lads to escape except by the rear entrance on Second-avenue. Not many minutes elapsed after the discovery of the fire before a distance included within the radius of half a mile from the premises was brilliantly illuminated by the flames, and firemen hurried to the place from all directions. Operations were promptly commenced with the object of subduing the fire, but the combustible character of the stock nullified every effort, and in a very short time all three buildings were destroyed. The loss on the stock of cabinet-ware is estimated at $15,000. Upon it is an insurance for $10,000 in the St. Mark's, Park, East River, Kings County and Rutgers Insurance Companies. Mr. A. W. Swift owned the buildings, and the loss upon them probably amounts to $15,000; insured for $10,000 in City Companies. The premises No. 6 Second-avenue, also constituted a portion of the manufactory, connected with it by a bridge on the top. The fire was prevented from reaching this building, but the stock it contained was damaged probably to the extent of $300; insured for $4,000. The wall of No. 128 Houston-street fell over upon the roof of the adjoining building, No. 130, owned by Mr. W. Q. Hutton, and occupied by that gentleman, Mr. W. Reed, Mr. Martin Moloney and Mr. Gaskell, all of whose furniture is much damaged by water. None of the loss in this respect is covered by insurance except that of Mr. Hutton. The roof of the building was crushed in by the falling wall, and a damage of $500 was caused. Covered by an insurance of $4,500 in the Pacific, and Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Companies.

Lecture on Art, by Mr. Page.

Mr. Page, the artist, on Thursday evening, delivered a lecture before the Athenæum Club, his subject, "Art." In the narrow limits of a paragraph it is impossible to give a fair abstract of this really interesting and ably written paper. A curt statement of the principal points which Mr. Page intends to convey in the series of lectures to which this of last evening is simply introductory, is all that is possible. As a thinker he repudiates the popular error that Art and Religion are mere matters of taste and opinion, having no fixed foundation in Truth, and as an Artist he is naturally indignant at the presumption of those who, ignorant of the first rules of Art, attempt to criticise it. To quote his own words: "It should be only with knowledge, both theoretical and practical, that one dare tread over the threshold of this subject, and enter its temple, and that with head and feet uncovered, and with a thrill of awe in that presence which must penetrate every true soul with a sense of its grandeur, and his own unworthiness, and make him call for something more than the mere power of stringing words cleverly together to aid him. Each art, according to the very sensible conclusions of Mr. Page, has its compensating powers which makes it foolishness for the advocates of any particular art to place their favorite above the others. So far from thinking that art perished with the Greeks, he draws a glowing picture of what it is destined to achieve, in "the happy day when the artist shall be as true as they were to Nature, and this image of nature be informed and made vital by the inner life flowing from a knowledge of the only living God."

Mr. Page proposes to deliver additional lectures before the Athenæum on the same subject, and that they will be eminently interesting, none who had the pleasure of listening to the first of the series, can doubt.

New-York Sanitary Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held in the Cooper Institute last evening—the President, Gen. Mather, in the Chair. Rudolph A. Witthaus and J. N. McElligott were elected members of the Association. Dr. Griscom reported that the papers in the case of Catharine Gordon, the suicide, who purchased poison of an East Broadway druggist, who neglected to comply with the law regulating the sale of poison, were in the hands of the District-Attorney, by whom they would be presented to the Grand Jury for action at their next session.

Mr. Halliday offered the following resolution, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted:

> *Whereas*, There are in various sections of the City houses into which the Croton water has not been introduced; *and whereas*, in many instances families occupying such houses are obliged to resort to grogshops for their supply.
>
> *Resolved*, that a Committee be appointed to confer with the authorities, to have an ordinance passed compelling the introduction of the Croton on every lot occupied by dwellings, or securing the establishment of public hydrants in sufficient numbers to enable the poor to supply themselves with as little inconvenience as possible.

A general discussion upon the subject of street-cleaning, and the manner in which that work was performed in New-York, was had, in which Gen. Wetmore, Mr. Halliday, Dr. Alex. Stevens and Dr. Bibbins participated, and the reputation of the City Inspector's department suffered.

Mr. O. W. Morris, one of the officers of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, then read an interesting paper on the effects of the intermarriage of blood relations in producing congenital deafness, being a translation of a paper by M. Menière, physician to the French Imperial Institute for Deaf Mutes.

The attendance last evening was larger than usual.

Police Reports.

TRADING WITH THE WRONG CUSTOMER.

On Thursday evening Detective Slowey was conversing with the proprietor of a jeweler's store in the Bowery, when Charles Harris, a negro boy, 14 years of age, came into the place, and offered to sell a watch, which he said was owned by his uncle. The jeweler, believing that the property had been stolen, referred the lad to the Detective, whom he represented to be fond of making bargains. Slowey looked at the time-piece, and judging it to be worth about $80, asked the price. The reply was $10, but Slowey said he was sure it was a brass watch, and the youngster remarked, "Well, I can't let it go for less than five, anyhow." Apparently to procure his wallet, Slowey put his hand in his pocket, and brought out his shield, the sight of which so astounded Harris that his complexion became several shades lighter, and he bolted from the store in an instant. The officer pursued him, and succeeded, after chasing him several blocks, in securing his arrest. It was subsequently ascertained that the watch had been stolen from Robert Brown, of No. 237 Broome-street, at whose house the prisoner had been employed to whitewash. He was yesterday committed for trial.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Two Days' Later Mails by the Hammonia—The Russo-Austrian Alliance—Denunciations of Piedmont by the Roman Church—Anti-Mazzini Demonstrations in Naples.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg on the 15th, and Southampton on the 18th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. We receive London journals of the 18th—two days later than previous mails.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that 4,000 Austrians, from Mantua, had crossed the Po and taken up their quarters at Revere, which town is still under Austrian dominion. The *Presse* adds: "This news has produced a sensation at Turin."

The *Patrie* announces the concentration of Austrian troops on the frontiers, which, it says, has caused a similar concentration of Piedmontese troops.

According to the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, Russia has decided upon recalling her Ambassador from Turin, and going further than France in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Piedmontese Government. The motive for this measure is attributed to agitation which prevails in Poland and Hungary.

The departure of the Nuncio from Paris, says the *Times* correspondent, is considered to be the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome. His Holiness declared to an Irish ecclesiastic, who had an audience about a fortnight ago, that he considered himself nearly a prisoner.

The Madrid *Espana* says that the official withdrawal of the Spanish representative from Turin will not take place until after all the Ministers shall have returned to Madrid and held a Council.

THE RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

From the London Times, Oct. 18.

What has passed between the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Vienna we know not, and perhaps shall never know, but, at any rate, the result is a reconciliation of the two long-estranged despotisms. That Vienna has made promises of acquiescence in Muscovite plans in return for the Czar's assistance is not improbable, and that the two Courts will endeavor to draw Germany into their alliance by the bait of a guarantee against France is, we presume, pretty certain. Russia has always preserved her influence over the German Courts through the matrimonial connections of the Imperial family, and the Czar so far deserves the confidence of Prussia and the minor States that it is probable that no temptation which France is likely to offer would induce him to acquiesce in the invasion of the Rhine. But it would seem that the new allies do not despair of rallying a still more powerful Sovereign to their cause. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has remonstrated with the French Minister at St. Petersburgh on the encouragement given to revolutionary doctrines in Italy.

Within the next few days every art will probably be used to induce the Court of the Tuileries to adopt what is called a decidedly Conservative policy. The great object of the alliance, of course, is to keep together the shattered fabric of the Austrian Empire, and to save, if possible, the wreck of the Pope's temporalities. That troubles are in store beyond any that the much-afflicted Court of Vienna has yet had to experience is plain to the astute advisers of the Czar, and they have apparently come to the conclusion that it is more for Russian interests that things should remain as they are, and that Austria should linger on as a subservient friend of their master, than that the Empire of FRANCIS JOSEPH should be broken up and Russia come in for her share in common with other Powers. The contagion of liberal opinions is spreading even in the secluded regions of Central Europe in a manner which makes the Russian authorities anxious. No territorial gain which they could expect through the collapse of Austria could compensate them for political disquiet in their frontier provinces. Hence the resolve of Russia, and her appearance on the scene as the champion of peace and order.

THE WARSAW MEETING.

The *Nord* has the following:

"The more the great crisis in Italy hastens to a solution the more is public attention drawn to the proximate meeting at Warsaw. We must warn our readers against false and premature conjectures. All that is allowed to be said as yet, without going beyond the truth, is that this event will have a decidedly pacific signification. The circumstance that the Minister of War, Gen. DE ROON, will accompany the Prince Regent to Warsaw has given rise to all sorts of conjectures. Advices from Berlin state that it was the express wish of the Emperor ALEXANDER that the honorable General should attend the meeting."

The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* has the following:

"If anything can be said beforehand respecting the Warsaw meeting, it is that it will tend to guard the peace of Europe from dangers and evil chances, and that its result will be an understanding at which the whole of Europe will rejoice. An understanding between Sovereigns brings nations closer together and averts war."

The *Ost Deutsche Post*, which is a semi-official organ of the Austrian Government says:

"We believe we can state that before leaving for Warsaw the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will have taken decisive measures relative to the organization of his Empire, and especially as regards Hungary, which will prevent its being said that the interview at Warsaw influenced *a posteriori* the internal situation of Austria."

THE ROMAN CHURCH AROUSED.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

It is seriously believed that M. SACCONI, the Papal Nuncio to the Tuileries, has seen the last of the Imperial Court, at least in the character of representative of the Holy Father. Indeed, according to present appearances, His Holiness will soon be relieved from the trouble and expense of having representatives at any Court. What passed at the audience between the Emperor and the Nuncio was, it appears, edifying enough. As might be expected, the Emperor expressed all his sympathy for the Pope, and his hopes that His Holiness will come out triumphant from his present trials. This was extreme good nature, when we remember the way in which the Pope characterized the celebrated *brochure*, and M. SACCONI was hardly courteous enough to even seem to accept these good wishes as genuine.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 17—7 A. M.

Whatever may be thought of the cause defended by the bishops, there can be no question of their courage. Seldom has the spirit of hostility been suspended in the Church of France; and never has it more boldly displayed itself. Pastorals, circulars, allocutions, and sermons denounce, and all but implore Divine vengeance on the invaders of the Papal States. One of the most daring in tone and language is the Bishop of Poitiers, whose allocution appears to-day, and of which one or two short extracts will give you a notion of the feeling of the French episcopacy:

"The limits of iniquity are passed," cries Monseigneur PIE; "public morality is openly mocked at; robbery seems to have become the new international code. Rome and its environs, we are now told, are more than what St. Peter ever possessed. Yes, it is true, much more than St. Peter ever had, for St. Peter dwelt in the catacombs, and he lived under Nero, who caused him to die on a cross. If the catacombs (I will not call you NERO, but some CÆSAR of the Lower Empire holding sway at Rome) be all that you require for the spiritual chief of the whole world, for the guide of two hundred million consciences, say the word. For our parts, we are sure, we have no doubt whatever that the successor of St. Peter will be always assisted from on high, and he will know how to do his work in the catacombs, and even under the sceptre of tyrants."

In the Bishop of Orleans' discourse, "perfidy," "violence," "calumny," "insults," "treacherous war," "dark intrigues," provocations in the dark," "open attacks," "concealed treachery," &c., are the expressions used to designate the policy of Piedmont, and, by implication, that of the Imperial Government. The whole prelacy is roused from one end of the country to the other, and there is not a village curate but recounts to his rustic flock the terrible denunciation of his superiors. The Emperor is doubtless unmoved by this storm of invective, though he must know that Piedmont is not the only object of it. The clergy were his most powerful auxiliaries during his ascent to power. They are not wanted any longer. The time has gone by when a semblance of reverence from the Church was indispensable or useful. The Imperial authority is too firmly rooted to care much what priests, bishops, or even Popes think, say or do, and his Majesty must feel relief at being able to display his real feeling. He need no longer conceal the indifference with which he regards them, and he may dismiss them all from his thoughts."

ANTI-MAZZINI DEMONSTRATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NAPLES, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Later than the hour to which I brought up my correspondence last night, demonstrations again appeared, and large crowds went to the offices of the National Unitarian Association. The members were sitting in discussion, but the mob outside, with torches and banners, began to utter cries of "Down with MAZZINI!" "Down with the Republicans!" "Down with the *Associazione Nazionale*!" and their conduct was so menacing that the members were compelled to take to flight amid the insults of the crowd.

The feeling is less strong towards the high-minded, however exalted, leaders than to the scum from the provinces, who are many of them men of no ballast, no scruples, and have nothing to lose. With the more respectable of them, as MASSINI, LIBERTINI and RICCIARDI, and others, the dream is of Italian unity, which they believe to be compromised by the advance and concessions of the Piedmontese, while the mass of the Liberals fear that the principle of monarchy will be sacrificed to republicanism. The following correspondence, which bears upon the question, merits attention:

GENERAL DICTATOR: The National Unitarian Association, which received so many expressions of affection from you, through the director of its committee, this day demands of you its sentence of life or death. Your word shall be our law. The Pro-Dictator declares all political associations broken up, while discussion is more than ever necessary, and ours is the only discussion in Naples. MM. VALENTINI, NICOLA DE CAPRA and FRANCISCO MAROSSI are charged to present our prayer to you in the name of liberty. In every case believe in the sentiments of our devotion.

For the Directing Committee,
G. RICCARDI, } Hon. Secretaries,
G. LIBERTINI, }
MICHELE DE URCO,
RAFFAELE COLUCCI,
NICOLA DE CAPRA.

The Dictator received the deputation benignantly, and was pleased to write with his own hand the following answer:

The Unitarian Association will continue, being under my special guarantee.
G. GARIBALDI.
CASERTA, Oct. 11, 1860.

This correspondence, published in the form of a handbill, has been circulated widely. The official journal of last night publishes also an address of GARIBALDI to the people, which was meant to be a *Calmante*, but it does not prove to have been so, as crowds are going about the streets with banners waving, and the magic "Si" in their hats. Their shouts are now rising up under my windows:

To the citizens of Naples: To-morrow VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Italy, the elect of the nation, will break down the frontier which has divided us for so many centuries from the rest of our country, and, listening to the unanimous voice of that brave people, will appear among us.

Let us worthily receive the sent of Providence, and scatter in his path, as the pledge of our redemption and of our affection, the flowers of concord—to him so grateful, and to us so necessary. No more political colors, no more parties, no more discords! Italy one, as the people of this metropolis wisely determine, and the King Galantuomo are the eternal symbols of our regeneration, and of the grandeur and the prosperity of the country.

NAPLES, Oct. 12. G. GARIBALDI.

Further per Europa off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. MOODIE, left Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 20th, and Queenstown P. M. of the 21st ult.

She encountered strong westerly gales the entire passage to Cape Race.

The *Persia*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 20th.

The *Europa* passed ships *Yorkshire*, *Ben Lomond*, *Guy Mannering*, *Resolute*, *Portsmouth* and *Empire*, going into Liverpool. Oct. 25, lat. 51° 30', lon. 24° 43', passed steamer *Canada*, for Liverpool; all well.

The Vigo Off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Nov. 2.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool 18th, *via* Queenstown 20th ult., for New-York, passed Cape Race at 4 P. M. to-day. She has experienced strong head gales during the entire passage. The *Vigo* has 330 passengers; all well on board.

CITY POLITICS.

The Boston Pilot Libel on Mr. A. J. Williamson.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have been instructed by PATRICK DONAHOE, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Boston *Pilot*, to cause the annexed cards to be published in the New-York papers as an act of justice to Mr. WILLIAMSON. While Mr. DONAHOE is opposed to him in politics, he feels it his duty to undo, as far as lies in his power, the injury which the publication of the atrocious libel referred to may have done Mr. WILLIAMSON. The editor of the *Pilot* has been grossly imposed on by his New-York correspondent, and I am authorized to say that he promptly discontinued the services of this slanderer as soon as the facts were brought to his knowledge. Respectfully,

JAMES S. ANDERSON.

THE PILOT OFFICE, No. 23 Franklin-street,
Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1860.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I regret extremely the appearance in my paper of the 27th ult., of an article reflecting upon your character, signed "T. L. N." As is usual in the hurry of business, the "bent" of the article was not discovered until I was written to by my agents, Messrs. H. DEXTER & Co. I immediately replied that I was willing to make the *amende honorable* in any way that might be suggested by the party aggrieved. I even stated to H. D. & Co. that I would delay the publication of my issue of the 3d inst., in order to repair the injury. But not having received the required correspondence, I was obliged to go to press without inserting a reply to the slanderous article referred to.

I have been called upon by several gentlemen known to me as men of character and responsibility, in New-York and Boston, who have pronounced the article of my correspondent "a gross and unjustifiable libel" on the character of Mr. WILLIAMSON. I have no hesitation in disavowing and retracting any and all the statements made in that letter, being now satisfied that the charges made by my correspondent have no foundation in fact. I make this retraction freely and of my own accord. I have never known Mr. WILLIAMSON, therefore could have no motive in lending my columns to asperse his character. Mr. WILLIAM BURNS, his deceased partner in business, has been brought to my mind as an old and social acquaintance, and the aspersions cast upon him, without cognizance on my part to whom they alluded, is a source of grievance to me. In, short, to sum the whole matter up, I feel that I, as well as the parties referred to, have been grossly imposed upon, and I deem that I am but doing justice to myself, as well as the parties aggrieved, in making thus public my feelings. My friends, the news agents of New-York, but do me justice in the accompanying statement, when they say:

"That had the publisher of the *Pilot* been aware of the character of the article referred to, he would not have allowed it to appear in his journal."

If more is demanded of me to repair the injury done, my columns are at the service of Mr. WILLIAMSON or his friends. Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK DONAHOE.

The New-York news-agents, as soon as their attention was called to the assault made on Mr. WILLIAMSON by the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Pilot*, promptly drew up the following card, expressing their opinion of the article in question:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1860.

AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Our attention has just been called to a gross and unjustifiable libel which appeared in the last issue of the *Boston Pilot*, which not only assails the character of your deceased and lamented late co-partner, Mr. WILLIAM BURNS, but also reflects, in coarse and malignant language, upon your integrity as a business man and a private citizen. A reason for its having been written may, perhaps, be found in the fact that you are now a candidate for Congress in the Third District of the city. We feel convinced that had the publisher of the *Pilot* been aware of the character of the article referred to, he would not have allowed it to appear in that journal, and we assure you, that had we known that the issue of that date contained the defamatory matter alluded to, we, in our capacity of News Agents, would not have allowed a single copy of the paper to have been circulated under the auspices of our several houses; because we do not care to be made the instruments for the circulation of slanders against the candidates of *any* political party, and for the still stronger reason in the present instance, that we know the article in the *Pilot* to be false and malicious in every particular.

We have each known you from the beginning of your business as a publisher in this City, about fifteen years since, during which, or the greater part of which time, we have had frequent dealings with you, in all of which you have manifested the utmost jealousy for your good name, and have acted toward us in a most honorable and upright manner. We feel satisfied also that all who have been placed in similar relations toward you, will fully and unqualifiedly indorse all that we now say on this subject, and hence we are led to assure you that wherever you are known, the article in question will not, in the slightest manner, affect the high estimation in which you are justly held.

We are led to use this strong but just language, because we deprecate this most gross and indefensible method of political warfare, and because we desire to promptly and effectually redress any injury which we may have unwittingly done to you by circulating the paper referred to, and thus have impliedly given our sanction to one of the most wicked and baseless libels which has ever before come to our notice.

In conclusion, we desire to say that, whatever differences of opinion may exist among your fellow citizens as to the political questions of the day, you may rest assured that the honorable men of all parties who know you, either personally or through a well-earned reputation, will unhesitatingly indorse your honor as a gentleman, and your integrity as a man of business.

We are, very respectfully, your friends and obedient servants,

H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-street.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, cor. Ann and Nassau sts.
SAMUEL YATES, No. 100 Nassau-street.
HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELLY, 22 Ann-st.
JOHN F. FEEKS & CO., No. 25 Ann-street.

Third Assembly District.

The contest in the Third Assembly District, between the opposing candidates for Representative honors, is waged with considerable warmth. The friends of Mr. WM. H. GILSON, the Republican candidate, urge his claims on the ground that he is honest and reliable, and that his opponent, Hon. CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF, has hitherto represented the District greatly to its discredit. The adherents of the latter support him with equal ardor.

The Election Returns to be Collected by the Police.

It has usually been the custom on the evening of election day, for citizens who have found it impossible to get standing-room at the newspaper offices, to congregate at Police Head-quarters in hopes of learning the result of the canvass, but as no measures have heretofore been taken for the collection of the returns on the part of the Police authorities, the information obtained from this source has not been very satisfactory. For the advantage of the public in this respect a plan has recently been devised for promptly obtaining the result of the canvass of each ticket, and the information will be transmitted from each Station-house by telegraph to the Central Office, whence the intelligence will be disseminated to all parts of the City. A general order in reference to the matter, the substance of which is as follows, was yesterday issued by Superintendent KENNEDY: The police telegraph instruments, after sundown of Nov. 6, inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns, making exceptions only in case of the occurrence of any serious disturbance requiring aid, giving the locality of a fire, and informing of the detention of lost children. No communication must be made from one Station-house to another during the period of the transmission of the returns, unless by order from the Central Office. The captains are ordered so to dispose the members of their command as to insure the transmission of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the various election districts in each precinct to the several Station-houses, whence the information is to be sent immediately to the Central Office. No questions, however, relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered at the Central office, but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed the result will be telegraphed by general alarm to each Station-house for the convenience of citizens residing in the vicinity. One sergeant will be specially detailed to operate the telegraph instrument at each Station house from sunset to 12 o'clock P. M., when he will be relieved by another, who will continue the duty until the canvass shall have been finished.

The Sheriff will not Appoint Special Deputies to Protect the Polls.

On Thursday evening the two Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen concurred in a resolution authorizing the Sheriff to appoint as many Special Deputies as he should think proper to protect the rights of voters at the polls. Sheriff KELLY, however, by advice of his Counsel will not appoint any Special Deputies for any such purpose. The amendment to the Metropolitan Police act passed this year deprived him of all power to make deputies, except in case of insurrection or rebellion, that power being devolved upon the Commissioners of Police. Mayor WOOD has not yet signed the aforesaid resolution, but will give it his mature consideration.

A Response to Mr. Henry's Private Circular.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

TO J. J. HENRY, ESQ.: *Dear Sir*—You have done me the honor to send me a political circular, headed (Private,) urging me to vote the Union Ticket. Permit me to say that I cannot consider any political communication private.

My political antecedents are well known to a large circle of my fellow-citizens. I have always been a National Whig! and though now nearly fossilized, yet I have retained sufficient signs of life to vote for Mr. FILLMORE for President, and without doubt I should have voted for Messrs. BELL and EVERETT—men whom I sincerely esteem, and for whose election I would make considerable effort—if there was the slightest chance of success.

But, Sir, you very well know the Fusion movement only proposes to throw the election into the House, and thereby keep the whole country in a prolonged political agony; I, therefore, prefer that the people shall by their vote secure the election of Mr. LINCOLN, who I believe to be a good honest-hearted Union-loving man; quite as much so as either of his three opponents, and quite as likely to carry into effect those national views which I have always cherished.

Therefore I am contented, under our peculiar circumstances, to vote the Republican Electoral Ticket. "Further, may I be permitted to remark, that, out of our sixteen Presidents, the South have had ten—seven from Virginia, three from Tennessee—leaving the Free States but six, a majority of whom were, without doubt, entirely favorable to Southern views and interests. Yours, very respectfully,

EDWARD WALKER, Publisher.

Daniel Webster and Secession.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The various exciting questions connected with the politics of the day in the United States have been so thoroughly ventilated and discussed in your very able journal, that there really seems to be but little left, and, indeed, little required, to enlighten the public mind upon the subject of individual right or legislative obligation.

It is not the object of this communication to offer any new ideas or suggestions, but rather to refer to the learned and forcible elucidation of all the principles involved in the approaching elections, by the late distinguished Expounder of the Constitution, DANIEL WEBSTER, to which my attention has recently been directed on reading his speech in reply to Col. HAYNE, of South Carolina, in the Senate, in January, 1830.

A quotation or two may not be out of place in this connection:

"I admit that there is an ultimate violent remedy, above the Constitution and in defiance of the Constitution, which may be resorted to, when a revolution is to be justified; but I do not admit that under the Constitution and in conformity with it, there is any mode in which a State Government, as a member of the Union, can interfere and stop the progress of the General Government, by force of her own laws, under any circumstances whatever.

This leads us to inquire into the origin of this Government and the source of its power. Whose agent is it? Is it the creature of the State Legislatures, or the creature of the people?

If the Government of the United States be the agent of the State Governments, then they may control it, provided they can agree in the manner of controlling it; if it be the agent of the people, then the people alone can control it, restrain it, modify or reform it. It is observable enough that the doctrine for which the honorable gentleman (HAYNE) contends, leads him to the necessity of maintaining, not only that this Government is the creature of the States, but that it is the creature of each of the States severally, so that each may assert the power for itself, of determining whether it acts within the limits of its authority. It is the servant of four and twenty masters of different wills and different purposes, and yet bound to obey all. This absurdity (for it seems no less) arises from a misconception as to the origin of this Government and its true character. It is, Sir, the people's Constitution, the people's Government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people. The people of the United States have declared that this Constitution shall be the supreme law. We must either admit the proposition or dispute their authority. The States are unquestionably sovereign so far as their sovereignty is not affected by this supreme law. But the State Legislatures, as political bodies, however sovereign, are yet not sovereign over the people.

So far as the people have given power to the General Government, so far the grant is unquestionably good, and the Government holds of the people, and not of the State Government. We are all agents of the same supreme power—the people."

The learned expounder says much more on this subject, but chiefly for the purpose of welding (if I may use the expression) his argument. I will not, however, trespass upon your indulgence, nor on the patience of your readers, by giving the additional links in his chain of reasoning, but rather conclude with the request that you will annex to this communication his sublime apostrophe to liberty and the Union, (on the 342d page of the third volume of DANIEL WEBSTER'S Works,) as being eminently applicable to the present occasion.

Respectfully yours, A REPUBLICAN.

Kings County Assemblymen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have fallen into an error in your article of this morning upon the Kings County Assemblymen, in regard to the votes of Mr. CALLICOT, who has been renominated by the Democracy for the Third Assembly District.

Mr. Callicot voted against sustaining Gov. Morgan's vetoes, and in favor of the Gridiron Railroads, in every instance. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—The steamship *Illinois* is temporarily withdrawn from the Havre route in order to receive new and powerful boilers. The steamship *Borussia*, of the Hamburg line, sails to-day, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying the United States mails for England and France in place of the *Illinois*.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE,
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition.

The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him. Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN.
GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
J. GURNEY & SON,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP WARM AND DRY!
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WATER-PROOF BOOTS, and BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
for Ladies, Gents., Boys and Children; also, everything desirable for Fall and Winter wear, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT.—We saw a well-known citizen run over by a stage in Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. He ran over to No. 212 Broadway, for the purpose of procuring one of those superb hats of KNOX'S, which so pleased the Prince of Wales. Of course, he purchased it, or it would be out of fashion.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofula, salt-rheum, ring-worm and the most inveterate cutaneous eruptions are cured with certainty by HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. The most virulent cases of these diseases have yielded without failure and within a short period.

[Advertisement.]

STAMMERING CURED, HOWEVER CAUSED, by a new method, by Dr. A. H. SMEDLEY, Articulist. Office and residence, No. 106 Ninth-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARNER, PECK & Co

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

68 AND 70	**Three Gallons Handsome Soft Soap** MADE IN FIVE MINUTES, By simply dissolving one pound of "B. T. BABBITT'S CONCENTRATED SOFT SOAP," in one gallon of boiling water, and adding two gallons warm water. "No grease is required." N. B.—Put up in packages to suit orders. Address No. 70 Washington-st., New-York	68 AND 70

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S	"That trouble in my Throat, (for which the '*Troches*' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.
TROCHES	"I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
BROWN'S	"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
TROCHES	"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON.
BROWN'S	"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES. Chemist, Boston.
TROCHES	"A simple and pleasant combination for COUGHS, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
BROWN'S	"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." DR. J. F. W. LANE, Boston.
TROCHES	"I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." REV. H. W. WARREN, Boston.
BROWN'S	"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.
TROCHES	"EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
BROWN'S	"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." REV. E. ROWLEY, A. M., President of Athens College, Tenn.
TROCHES	Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

The Polar Refrigerator

Still triumphant. To the long list of Premiums we add:
First Premium at the North Carolina State Fair.
First Premium at the Indiana State Fair.
"I have used the Polar Refrigerator in my family, and pronounce it superior to any with which I am acquainted."—*Prof. Horace Webster.*
BARTLETT & LESLIE, Manufacturers, No. 428 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half Hose, &c. Also a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1830.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 161, 339, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers.
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Trees and Plants
For sale by
KING & MURRAY,
FLUSHING, L. I.
For catalogues of every variety, both Fruit and Ornamental, apply as above, or at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York.

Judge Pierrepont having Resigned, will devote himself to the trial and argument of causes in the various Courts of the State and of the United States, and to counsel business generally. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

What Did they Cost?
Only $12 for the Suit! at
GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Bartlett's Furnaces and Portable Heaters.—For warming churches, dwellings, stores, &c., are the best. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers No. 426 Broadway. Send for a Circular.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. The proprietor constantly in attendance to dispense prescriptions and family medicines.

MARRIED.

SELENINOFF—HIGGINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., NICHOLAS S. SELENINOFF, formerly of the Russian Imperial Navy, to Miss ELIZABETH J. HIGGINS, of New-York.

MILLIGAN—COIT.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, SAMUEL G. MILLIGAN to ADDIE J. COIT, eldest daughter of Dr. B. B. Coit, of San Francisco.

FELLOWS—MCCREADY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawkes, JNO. F. FELLOWS, Jr., to CHARLOTTE RHODES MCCREADY.

SMITH—TAYLOR.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Dr. Lord, AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH, of Appleton, Wis., to EDNA JOSEPHINE, daughter of B. F. Taylor, Esq., of Chicago.

DIED.

MCKEE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 2, Mrs. HANNAH MCKEE, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 458 West 25th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CORNWELL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, of consumption, MARY B., widow of the late Timothy Cornwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 19 Ridge-st., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, JAMES KELLOCK, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 473 8th-av., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Thursday evening last, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, GEORGE L. HAVEMEYER, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 196 West 15th-st., on Monday next, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITTLESEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at No. 42 Market-st., Mrs. ABBY R. WHITTLESEY, wife of Deacon Henry Whittlesey, aged 49 years and 11 months.

Her remains will be removed to Connecticut for interment.

BRUEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 11 P. M., Mr. JOSEPH BRUEN, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, near Broome-st., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M.

BISHOP.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, suddenly of apoplexy, THOMAS E. BISHOP, in the 55th year of his age.

Further particulars hereafter.

WESTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, FANNY A., eldest daughter of Edward and Eliza N. Weston.

Funeral from No. 23 West 20th-st., on Sunday Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, ELIZA, relict of the late James K. Roe.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Charles J., Carlisle N., William D. and Thomas W. Roe, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Clarkson-st., on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 3½ P. M.

SKIDMORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, BURNIE SKIDMORE, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Clinton-place, on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, SARAH, wife of John P. Smith, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 240 Elizabeth-st.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, ANNA MORROW, daughter of George J. and Maria F. Harris.

Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAYT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, ANNIE M. L. HAYT, only daughter of James R. Hayt, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 37 East 29th-st. Her remains will be taken to Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice.

CAREY.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 2, JAMES BRADY CAREY, only son of P. H. Carey, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 Rutgers-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, Miss PHEBE DOMINICK COOPER, daughter of the late Thomas and Sally Cooper, aged 32 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, corner South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh,) this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Nov. 2, LIZZIE, infant daughter of Lemuel S. and Elizabeth Richardson.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DUNN.—In Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., JOHN DUNN, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Maspeth, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 11 A. M.

California papers please copy.

MARTINE.—At Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 1, Mr. ABRAHAM MARTINE, one of the veterans of the war of 1812, aged 84 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, from his residence at Clarkstown.

BOOTH.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, MARY JANE, widow of Robert Booth.

The funeral will take place at the Baptist Church, Newark, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 2 P. M.

GATES.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, HARRIET, wife of Albert Gates, aged 39 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 Centre st., Orange, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Train (by Morris and Essex Railroad) leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 2 P. M.

HORTON.—In White Plains, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ABRAHAM R. HORTON, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house, and 11 o'clock at the old Methodist Church.

BINGHAM.—At Whitesboro, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 20, at the residence of Rev. J. B. Hubbard, Miss Cornelia Bingham, daughter of John Bingham, deceased, in the 76th year of her age.

MOUNT.—At Clay Pitt Creek, Monmouth County, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at the residence of her son, Joseph G. Mount, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, AMELIA G., wife of Joseph Mount, of West Huntley, N. Y., aged 65 years, 3 months and 25 days.

STANTON.—In New-Orleans, La., CHARLES H. STANTON, son of the late Geo. W. Stanton, of Albany, N. Y. Due notice will be given of his funeral, on the arrival of his remains.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders. Since the 17th, three other frightful explosions, attended with destruction of property and life, have been recorded in the daily journals.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 523, Nov. 2, 1860.
40, 43, 67, 6, 49, 37, 22, 20, 60, 55, 53, 13, 28.

Class No. 524, Nov. 2, 1860.
6, 63, 74, 47, 14, 51, 32, 50, 42, 73, 38, 44, 15.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 2, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

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FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of ready-made Fall and Winter clothing ever offered in this City. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in the City. Youths and boys clothing, school outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and furnishing department not excelled in taste, style, or fit. In every instance when parties are not satisfied their money will be returned.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City.

BALLOU'S

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, etc., etc., per dozen.
No order made for less than half-a-dozen shirts.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

THE FAVORITE FAMILY PAPER,
IS
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.
Published weekly at Three Cents—$1 50 a year. Sold by all News Agents. Published by A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

JAPANESE TEA.
THE RESULT OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.
The subscriber has just received a large supply of Japanese Tea, of choice quality, branded Oolong, imported by Cary & Co., per ship *Urania*, which can be furnished at lower cost than China Tea of corresponding grades. Lovers of choice Teas will do well to call and give them a trial. JAS. F. JOYCE,
Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. 81 Catharine-st.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL THE CITIES and towns in the East, West South, and Southwest, at moderate rates, by ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

NEW BOOKS.
THE HOUSEKEEPER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
COOKERY,
And all other [illegible] of
DOMESTIC ECONOMY,
Containing the first Scientific and [illegible] Rules made public for putting up all kinds of Hermetically sealed Fruits, with or without Sugar, in Tin Cans or common bottles; also, Rules for Preserving Fruits in French and American styles; with tried Receipts for making Domestic Wines, Catsups, Cordials, [illegible], &c.; Practical Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers, Destruction of Insects, &c. &c.
By Mrs. E. F. HASKELL.
1 vol. 12mo., cloth. [illegible]
Will be sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
New-York.

POEMS BY MISS GOULD.
NOW READY,
Elegantly Bound in Blue and Gold.
POEMS BY SARAH GOULD.
Price 75 cents.
The Philadelphia *North American* says: "We regard Sarah Gould as a better poetess than the once famous 'L. E. L.'"
The New-York *Christian Intelligencer* says: "In beauty of rhythm, delicacy of sentiment, and true feminine devotion to whatever is good and beautiful in nature or in religion, these poems abound."
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RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, New-York.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs*,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:
GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
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COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and seamstress; three years' reference; can be seen for three days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a neat, tidy Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, third floor, front room.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st., for A. B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing; call at her present place, No. 35 University-place.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as first-class cook; wages not so much an object as a good home; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AND active woman, employment as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for this week only, at No. 149 East 33d-st., second house west of 2d-av., her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer living in the New-England States. Address O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; both can give the best of City reference as to character and capability; would both like to get in the one house, as they are agreeable to one another. Call for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO SISters are desirous of obtaining situations together or separate, one is fully competent as an experienced cook, has lived years in first-class families; the other as chambermaid and sewing, or as waitress; no objection to assist with care of children. Can be seen in their present place, No. 94 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as very good cook; understands bread and cake baking; is a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do good plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 111 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, by three Welsh girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid in the same house; and the other to take care of a small child. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED by two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other, waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived for seven years. Apply for two days, No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by a young woman who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years; understands all kinds of meat and poultry; is a good baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook and excellent baker; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WORTHY competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a respectable young woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman desires a situation in city or country; is a good cook, and a first class washer and ironer; makes good bread and pastry; has the best of recommendations. Apply 378 6th-av., 1st floor front.

AS COPYIST OR TEACHER.—A LADY DEsires an engagement as reader, copyist or day teacher of music. Satisfactory reference given. Address Miss L., No. 227 East Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker; she understands her business thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of City reference. Address A. M. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days, stating where an interview may be had.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out to work by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call for two days at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. City references. Can be seen at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

AS FOREWOMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as forewoman in a dress or cloak making establishment by a competent dressmaker, who has taken entire charge of a first-class house in a Southern city; would not object to go South. Address E. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A GERman widow, well acquainted with the American household, a place as housekeeper, either for a single gentleman or a family, and has no preference if in the City or country. Call next Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 5 and 6, at No. 92 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged American lady, a situation as housekeeper or child's nurse in a private family; address or call, for three days, Mrs. J., No. 50 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable middle-aged woman, to take care of an invalid lady and make herself generally useful. Can give good references. Inquire for Mrs. LIVINGSTON, No. 28 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED. A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to go to Cuba or the South as lady's maid; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress. Inquire of her present employer at No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; will make herself generally useful; wages $7. Also a cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can sew neatly; no objections to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has had some experience in hair-dressing. Inquire at No. 199 East 20th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English person, a situation as nurse and companion with an invalid lady; would like to go South; or as seamstress and dressmaker; can do up ladies' muslins beautifully; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and sew, or light chamberwork and sew; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 359 Bowery between 3d and 4th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can fit ladies' dresses neatly; also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to travel with a family; has the best of reference, if required. Call, or address, to No. 148 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO obtain a situation for a seamstress; she is a good dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; would not object to the care of a growing child in a permanent situation. Apply at No. 71 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is an experienced seamstress, wishes a situation as such; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 165 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, not being permanently engaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month, will address No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with light chamberwork or take care of grown children. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A North of Ireland girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; or will go by the week; understands shirt-making and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 2H Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl about 17 years of age, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Situation wanted by a person of good experience who understands hair dressing, dressing of ladies' fine muslins; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 28 years of age, a situation as book-keeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employer. A good penman, and first-rate testimonials. Address CHAS. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 28, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires employment. Has had experience in the above capacities in various businesses; would accept a temporary engagement if he cannot secure a permanent one immediately; satisfactory City references can be given. Address, till Nov. 8, M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER, SENDing his horses to the country for the Winter, is desirous of procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; is civil and obliging and willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; last employer can be seen in the City, with whom he has lived for 2½ years, and disengaged in consequence of his selling out. Respectable parties call or address P. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, B. B., at No. 56 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED IN the above capacity by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and comes well recommended from his former and last employer's; understands waiting at table, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's livery stable, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage depository, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and who can produce satisfactory references as to character and capabilities. Last employer can be seen in the City. Apply or address P. D., at Bradley & Co.'s Livery Stables, Nos. 8 and 10 East-31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in this City. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 4 East 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GERman Protestant man, with best of reference from first-class families, desires a situation in the above capacity; knows his business in all its branches; is a careful driver; also willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call or direct to GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

AS COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged man, a situation as collector, and to attend to office business, or to act as cashier in a restaurant, where a responsible man is required; best references produced; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address G. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN of 15 years' experience, an engagement as engineer in this City or Brooklyn. Fully understands repairing machinery, &c. Address H. S. C., Box 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Prussian by birth, wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, greenhouse and hot-house departments; is an excellent landscape gardener, and he has had good practical experience in the business. Apply at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, wishes a situation as clerk; is well acquainted with the business. Inquire at No. 302 West Houston-st., corner of Greenwich.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young man, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience among horses, and understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to W. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man of active business habits, a situation in any respectable capacity where merit would be rewarded by advancement; is considered a first-class salesman and good accountant; salary no object whatever; unexceptionable Philadelphia and New-York City reference. Address LONDONDERRY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, OF RESPECTable family, who thoroughly understands the duties of a waiter, desires such a situation in a private family; has the best City reference; no objections to travel. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man; is fully competent and understands his business in all its branches. Best of references given. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., in the butcher's store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by one who has lived with the best families and has the best of City references. Call at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Can drive a carriage and pair of horses if required. Has ten years' reference from his last place. No objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

A LIBERAL DOUCEUR WILL BE GIVEN TO any one assisting a gentleman, not previously in business, to enter a mercantile office or join some respectable business. Salary not so much an object as opportunities of acquiring business information. Communications will be considered confidential. Address, in first instance, ALPHA, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A MANUFACTURER'S office, a boy about 17 years old; must write a good hand, be quick at figures, reside with his parents in Brooklyn, and give unexceptionable references. Address, with references, Box No. 1,984 Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a young girl to do light chamberwork, assist in the sewing, and take care of children, in a small family. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st., near 2nd-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant cook; one who can bring the best of recommendations, may apply for a situation at No. 63 East 17th-st.

A KITCHEN-MAID.—WANTED, AT NO. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st., a person having served in the above capacity, in England or Scotland. Hours, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl, who is fully competent, as waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 78 East 21st-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

NURSE WANTED—BY A FAMILY IN HARTFORD, Conn., a young woman, (Protestant,) Scotch or English preferred, who has experience in the care of children and can furnish satisfactory references. Apply at No. 81 East 12th-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS dry goods salesmen, at WILKES & MOYNAN'S, No. 691 Broadway. None need apply but those who can give good references. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARABURET OF IRON,
THE BEST STOVE POLISH IN USE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John, cor. Dutch-st.,
New-York.
IMPROVED WIRE DOOR SPRINGS,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS AND PROGRESS.—A new discovery, patented in France and the United States, for the prevention of railroad accidents, is presented to the public approbation by A. MORTERA, Engineer. Models have been submitted to the inspection of, and approved by, leading railroad men throughout the country, especially H. UHRY, Esq., Superintendent of locomotive works, and J. P. Dougherty, Esq., at Danforth, Cook & Co.'s, at Paterson, N. J., and the inventor desires to enter into relations with a capitalist who will assist in bringing this important invention into general use. M. MORTERA will be happy to give particulars, and exhibit his models, any day from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 99 Crosby-st., New-York.

P. S.—Messrs. Coudert Brothers, Advocate of M. Mortera, No. 49 Wall-st.

A GENUINE PAIN KILLER.—EVERY family should have it—BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT.

It never fails to kill the pain,
And makes no soil, no grease, no stain.

Sold by Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; Maunder, corner Hudson and Duane-st.; and other druggists. Depôt No. 186 Greenwich-st. Price 25 cents.

JEWELRY FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN COST of importation; also, show-cases, one large mirror, and iron safe; the entire lot will be sold together, or single articles as desired; ladies as well as gentlemen are invited to call from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 191 Broadway, one flight up, Room No. 4, every day until disposed of.

SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES—A MOST VALUAble article for baking cakes; in using these griddles they require but one greasing; they bake the cakes brown, spongy and beautiful. For sale by J. FAGAN, No. 113 Beekman-st.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

A GIRL HAVING A WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-machine, is very desirous of getting ladies' sewing by the week or day. Can be seen all this week at No. 89 Columbia-st.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A BILLIARD-TABLE IN good order. Apply for three days, at 48 West 38th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.—BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.

For sale by Grocers generally.

JAPANESE TEA.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received a very choice choice lot of Jeddo Oolong in half chests, prepared without the use of artificial heat. The flavor and color when drawn resemble a fine Hyson. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. & W. GEERY, No. 203 Canal-st. and No. 719 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—A PLEASANT and economical school for ladies and gentlemen, opens its next term, Dec. 11. $100 pays for board and tuition for one year. For circulars, address W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, till Nov. 27th; afterwards No. 52 Dey-st., New-York City.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor is devoted to gymnastic purposes and dancing, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercise, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110

First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and Telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal. Dr. and Mrs. RICHARDS can be seen at No. 270 4th-av., from 2 to 4 o'clock every afternoon till Nov. 7—at which time the Winter Session begins.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG American lady of education and refinement, who has recently met with reverses of fortune, desires a situation as resident governess in some genteel and refined family; would have no objections to going South or West, or to a pleasant place in the country; salary not so much an object as an agreeable home. Address N. R. L., Union-square Post-office.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE.—A SELECT FAMily School for Boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. The thirty-eighth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Burr's, No. 51 John-st., Wm. M. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or of the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—French is the language of the family. Boys prepared for business or college. Particular attention paid to gymnastic exercises. Winter session commences Nov. 1. Send for a circular.
JULES BOUSSEL.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, ten miles from New-York, Howard Hinton, A. M. References: Drs. King and Anthon, of Columbia College, and Berrian, Rector Trinity Church. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal, R. H. WHEELER.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD five years' experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; she teaches English in all its branches, music, drawing, and the rudiments of French; salary very moderate; no objection to go South or to the country. Address E. F., Howe's Confectionery, 46th-st. and 7th-av.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, by a gentleman of collegiate education, who has had four years' experience, and is fully competent to teach the higher English branches, with Latin and Greek. Good testimonials furnished. Address A. M., Box No. 155, Post-office, Harrisburgh, Pa.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS school or private teacher, City preferred, by a young man who is a good classical scholar, and has experience in his profession; will teach Latin and Greek in classes. Best of reference for unexceptionable moral character and capabilities. Address S. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to give instruction in the English branches, also music, would like to make an exchange with the above as an equivalent for board. A French or Spanish family preferred. Call or address TEACHER, No. 247 Washington, corner of Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS OF SPENDING the Winter in the City, would like to teach one or two children, a few hours daily, as compensation for her board. References exchanged. Address G. T. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A MILITARY TEACHER, NOW ENGAGED in teaching the tactics as an exercise, in a large school, desires to form an engagement with another school in the vicinity of New-York City. Address HARDIE, White Plains, N. Y.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LAdy, thoroughly competent to teach English, French and music, wishes a few pupils for instruction at their residences. Apply to Miss RICE, No. 48 West Washington-place.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY COMPEtent to teach the Spanish language. Address Box No. 4,562 Post-office, giving references.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF an English gentleman who is leaving America—four valuable Canadian horses which can be warranted sound, quick to ride and drive in single or double harness. Also, a splendid chesnut charger which was ridden at Balaklava. Inquire at Norris' Livery stables, 8th-st., west of 5th-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A LOT OF CHOICE young carriage, farm and cart horses, a part of them just received from the country, for sale at a bargain if applied for immediately.
R. L. ALLEN,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old; and a black one, 8 years old; both stylish, and suitable for a coupé; will drive double or single. Apply at Stable No. 64 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE GRAY MORgan and Messinger horse, because the mate is dead. Inquire at Metropolitan Stables.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

BURNSIDE'S PURE OLD MONONGAHELA
RYE WHISKY

Stands confessedly as the purest and most healthful beverage now in use. It is honestly distilled from the most carefully selected rye, and in no case offered for sale until adapted to wholesome use by age. To the invalid, as well as to those in health, it commends itself for its unrivaled qualities as a stimulant of the safest, surest and most beneficent description. Many of our most celebrated Physicians are using it in their practice with the happiest results.
C. & R. N. WHITE, Sole Agents,
No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1830. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor Cedar

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—WILL SOME YOUNG LADY who is really so free from prejudice as not to fear this method of forming an acquaintance, and who has a heart to feel as I do, answer me? I want some one to love and to live for. I am 27 years of age—in a very respectable business in New-York—belong to one of the best families in the country, and bear a perfectly good character and reputation—am tired of living alone in the world and want a companion. Address C. K. S., Box No. 33 Williamsburgh Post-office.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, gold dust, coins, medals, diamonds, pearls and precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver, for platers, constantly on hand, at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A CARD.
No. 17 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL-STREET,
DOWN TOWN.

MRS. CALKIN, having taken the above house, has had it painted throughout and newly furnished, and would inform gentlemen doing business in Broadway and the immediate neighborhood, that she is prepared to take boarders by the week, or to furnish dinners, or other meals on moderate terms. Good food well cooked, and good beds kept clean may be surely relied on. Mrs. C.'s reputation stands very high, and all who know her will vouch for her rigid cleanliness. Remember No. 17 Wooster-street.

BOARDING.—A PLAIN NEW-ENGLAND FAMily, having room to spare, would be willing to let a few rooms very neatly furnished, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. House new and in fine condition; furniture ditto. Family social. Table well supplied with good substantial food, well cooked. Location could not be improved. Terms moderate. Call at No. 68 West 19th-st., corner of 6th av.

BOARDING.—CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY and 4th av., Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st.; a suite of finely furnished rooms, together or separate, on 2d floor; also, two upper rooms, can now be had, in these pleasant houses; the table will be found sumptuous; dinner at 6. Reference must be satisfactory.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEman and wife, can be accommodated with a room or room with bedroom adjoining, on the third floor, at No. 178 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD WANTED FOR SINgle gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives. Call upon, or apply to, C. L. DICK, No. 506 Broadway, second floor.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM MAY BE HAD, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, No. 404 4th-st., convenient to 4th-av. cars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second floor, with bedroom and pantries connected, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen, with full or partial board. Also, a back room on same floor, with pantries and hall bedroom, at No. 176 Washington-st., corner of Concord.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY having more room than they wish to occupy, would let to two gentlemen a large front room, (fire if required,) with all the comforts of a social home. House pleasantly situated in Clinton-st. Terms moderate. Address A. S. A., Box No. 3,783 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE ROOMS in second and third stories; one handsome front room on first floor, unfurnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. [illegible] Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

BOARDERS WANTED.—THREE RESPECTable families can be well accommodated with board for the Winter in a most eligible and delightful location, on the North River, about an hour from New-York by railroad several times daily; within five minutes' walk of four churches, and good schools—a rare opportunity for a comfortable Winter home; water [illegible] the house. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a room, 14 to 16 feet square, with gas, grate and convenient to bath, with breakfast and tea, without dinner; a private family, with plain living, preferred; would like secretary or writing-desk and book-case in the room; location near Broadway, and above Bleecker-st.; will be permanent if suited. Address, with terms, (which must be moderate,) and other particulars, in full, B. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER BY A family residing at Yonkers, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, three children and servant; the whole of a second or third floor preferred; location between 14th and 38th sts., and west of 3d-av. Terms not to exceed $140 to $150 per month, payable weekly. Address YONKERS, care of A. M. Sweet, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, in Brooklyn, for a lady, (whose husband will be absent most of the Winter.) One large or two small rooms, not above second story, with grate or register. Address C. C., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating accommodations and terms, which must be reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FRONT BASEMENT, with one or two bedrooms, with use of kitchen and parlor, to a gentleman and his wife only, with a very small private family, in the immediate vicinity of [illegible] st. and 5th-av.; basement alone to a physician for an office. A note addressed to APARTMENTS, at Union-square Post-office, will secure immediate attention.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a strictly private family, who keep none or but few other boarders; locality, between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, A. P. H., Box No. 137 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY, AN INVALID, AND MAID, want two large rooms with board, in a private family, in a pleasant situation in the country, not more than 30 miles from town. The most respectable references will be required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 2,239, Post-office, N. Y.

NO. 59 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., one or two nicely furnished parlors, with bedrooms adjoining; also, very pleasant single rooms, with all the modern conveniences, to rent to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a very pleasant front room, (furnished,) having ample closets and bath attached, gas and fuel included, for $12. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Address Mrs. H. A., with name and reference, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WINTER BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A gentleman and his wife only, occupying a large and commodious house, pleasantly located near a depôt in Orange, would be glad to accommodate a family with board for the Winter. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A front parlor and bed-room on the third floor of a first-class house, and private family, to let to two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife (without children.) Address H. G. D., Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

NO. 125 EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—Board can be obtained, with front room and adjoining bedroom on second or third floor, to parties of gentlemen, or man and wife; house first-class, with all the modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, IN A modern house above 4th-st., a parlor and two bedrooms, connecting and unfurnished, on the second or third floor; also, furnished hall bed-room. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 455 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—IN BROOKlyn, near the Mansion House, for a single man, with fire and lights, without board. References given. Private family preferred. Address W. H. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let to a couple of gentlemen a nicely furnished room and bedroom, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 85 Amity-st.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant room, overlooking New-York; family private. Inquire at No. 51 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—A furnished room, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken. If suited, will be permanent. Terms, $3. Address Box No. 3,502 Post-office.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A FEW single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st.; the best of references given and required.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A room, or a parlor and bedroom, in South Brooklyn, nicely furnished, without board. Address, stating terms, A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH or without breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 27 Stuyvesant-st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom to let to two gentlemen. Apply at No. 288 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

HOTELS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NESSAU, N. P.
FRANCIS RIDER,
Proprietor.
F. R. can be seen at the Stevens House for a few days.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. [illegible], Proprietor.

AT THE HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious, elegant dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen wishing board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte, as heretofore.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN REcently furnished with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen. Gents wishing rooms, transient or permanent at a moderate price, would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-street.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

KING OF HEATERS!
LITTLEFIELD'S Stoves and Furnaces. One fire will last all the Winter, without rekindling or forming clinkers. Also, Steam, water and hot-air furnaces, registers, ventilators, store ranges, &c. TIBBITTS, No. 690 Broadway.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

MACHINERY.

CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.—TWENTY-four inch cylinder. It is in the best running order, and is nearly new. Can be seen at No. 187 West 42d-st., in the rear. Sold for the want of use.

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM ENGINES, ONE OF five, and one of ten horse-power, in good order; also, 20 brading machines for hoop skirt wire, all complete. Inquire at No. 170 Elm-st. SIDNEY MOENTER.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A machine for molding board-paper. Can be seen for three days at No. 381 8th-st., near Avenue D.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

On West Broadway, Franklin, Beach and Varick sts, belonging to the estate of Thomas Riley, dec'd. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On SW. Cor. West Broadway and Franklin-st.—The three-story and basement brick building and lot, known as the FIFTH WARD MUSEUM HOTEL, well-known for a series of years past as an establishment of high reputation. Size of lot 25x84 feet, more or less. Sold subject to present tenancies until May 1, 1861.

On SE. Cor. Varick and Beach Sts.—The three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, with brick stable, No. 24 Varick-st. Size of lot 25 and 11.9x103 and 100 feet, more or less, including half of party-wall between above and house adjoining on the southerly side.

On SW. Cor. West Broadway and Beach-st.—The four-story brick building and lot situated as above. Size 24 and 35.7x69.3 and 54.7. Subject to occupancy of present tenants until May 1, 1861.

All of the above houses have been built with care, and are generally in good condition and repair.

Also, 110 shares (capital stock) of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

Maps, terms, &c., can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of F. R. TILLOU, BENJ. D. BRUSH, } Executors.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, Nov. 5, will be sold the elegant furniture contained in the first-class private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., (which is to let,) between 7th and 8th avs. The entire contents of the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, among which is elegant parlor suites in brocade, superb rosewood piano forte, rich carpets, escritoire, pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, statuary, bronzes, paintings, oak dining-room furniture rich silver, French china, table cutlery, chamber furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; beds, bedding, mattresses, &c. The house was furnished but a short time ago, and everything is in complete order. Catalogues at the house. Sale, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Mortgage sale of the entire stock of a manufacturer, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, in various coverings; rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, dining-room furnitnre of various kinds; centre-table, etageres, sideboards, corner-stands, sofas, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, book-cases, wardrobes, mattresses, &c. The above stock is of superior quality, and will be sold without reserve. Also, six elegant large traveling trunks.

M. C. Edey, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND VEHICLES, HARNESS, ROBES, &c. EZRA LUDLOW, JR., will sell THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at his sales-room, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) new and second hand vehicles of all descriptions, harness, robes, &c.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson reps, rosewood bedstead, do., washstands, rosewood marble-top washstands, elegant rosewood marble-top centre table, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and pailiasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining-tables, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALSO.

An imported parlor organ, playing thirty tunes, in perfect order.

Also, a rosewood 5½-octave melodeon.

J. H. Burley, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, wardrobes, Brussells and other carpets, mattresses and beds, kitchen furniture. JOHN HELDRETH, Attorney.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John st. Sale comprises a choice lot of camelias, azeleas, cacti, double Chinese primroses, ferns, &c, &c., from Mr. Louis Menand, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN, LANDS FOR SALE.

3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS, AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, (late Williamburgh.) 600 lots, mostly on high ground and beautifully situated, between the East River and 6th-st. and North 7th-st. and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-stories of brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 9th sts., Brooklyn.

BOND-STREET.—FOR SALE, IN BOND-ST., a four-story house, in complete order, together with the lot on which it stands, being of extra size. Possession can be had, if wanted, at an early day. $10,000 to $15,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Price, $27,000. This is a good opportunity for investment. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE DWELLING NO. 53 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—full-size, 4-story, high stoop, modern and complete in all respects. For further particulars, and cards to view the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE OWNER GOING abroad.—A fine house on 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; four-story, brown-stone, with every improvement and convenience, 25 by 60; has just been painted throughout and put in prime order. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, Auctioneers, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union. PETER AABERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. N. B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A NEW brick corner house; water and gas throughout, with high brown-stone stoop, marble mantels, heater extending to third story. Price $4,300—cash $1,000. Apply at No. 79 Jersey-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY VALUABLE LEASE of improved property in Leonard-st., near Broadway, well rented, for a farm or country seat near New-York City. MATTHEWS & CO., No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE MANUFACTORY on 33d-st., near 3d-av., recently occupied by the New-York Gutta Percha Comb Company.

The buildings, covering about one hundred square feet, are three stories, and are fire-proof with iron shutters.

There are two steam engines in the buildings, one about 100 horse-power the other smaller.

These premises, which are very desirable for manufacturing purposes, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

Apply to the NEW-ENGLAND CAR-SPRING CO., No. 61 Chambers-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—One of the new three-story brick houses on De Kalb-av., near Raymond-st., walking distance from the ferries. The house has Ridgewood water, cold and hot, to third story, sewerage, gas, wash-tubs, range, Vesuvius heaters to third story, and replete with every convenience for a moderate sized family, and will be rented to a good tenant for $350 per annum. Inquire of J. H. HAVENS, No. 315 Fulton-av., or FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE, ONE OR BOTH BASEMENT rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, suitable for a first-class restaurant and billiard saloon. Dimensions of the whole, 50 by 130 feet, with kitchen and entrance-way on Prince-st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 96 Fulton-av., D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 58 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH-stoop house, just painted throughout, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH from 40 to 60 acres of land, situate midway between Newark and Belleville, N. J., on the east bank of the Passaic, is offered for sale, the owner being desirous of going abroad.

The dwelling is of modern cottage construction, about 40 feet square, compact, convenient, and in perfect order, with usual city conveniences, supplied with the purest water from a never failing spring, and with pipes for gas to every apartment.

The land is in good condition—for the most part in grass—fruit in considerable variety. The property can be readily divided into villa sites, commanding prospects, beautiful and extensive; distance within 15 minutes' drive of two depôts, and within one hour of Wall-st. For particulars, inquire of A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Esq., at his office, No. 130 Nassau-st., or address the owner, J. P. PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, one of the choicest situations, about half a mile from the depôt; good improvement, fine garden, fruit and shade trees. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[Official.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, Columbus, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem such rejection necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Redeemable 1st January, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY.

On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the proper Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in this City.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15,000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, via Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $550,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

About one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets, and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

Office of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. L. G. MORRIS, President.

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office. E. M. GILBERT, President.

NASSAU BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 1, 1860.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant. The Transfer-Books will be closed until the 13th inst. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st. New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

President's Office, Hudson River Railroad, New-York, Oct. 30, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds, who have not availed themselves of the proposals of 16th December last for extending the same, are required to do so on or before the 1st day of December next. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

Office of the Receiver of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, Oct. 17, 1860.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds on the Eastern Division of this Road will be paid on presentation at this office with Exchange on New-York. H. CROCKER, Receiver.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Oct. 19, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer book will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE CITY of Louisville, issued to the Louisville Water Company, due Nov. 1, 1860, will present them for payment on and after that date, at the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank. CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President. New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5. S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15,000.—ATLANTIC, SUN, NEW-YORK and Union Mutual Insurance Scrip for sale at No. 18 Merchants' Exchange. WM. C. GILMAN & SON.

HARTFORD COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND paper known and salable in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

"The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original and perfectly reliable in competent hands. "The most pernicious form of quackery is that which insidiously counsels SELF-CURE."—Prof. STEVENS (the English Reformer.) Price $1, mailed free. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 3, and 6 to 9, evening. *Consultation en Français.*

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des États Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE
FOR THE PILES IS
BOWYER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT.

For sale at No. 103 Beekman-st., corner of Pearl. Agents wanted for City and Country.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., Oct. 23 10½ A. M.	Tues., Oct. 23, 2½ P. M.
Wed'y, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.	Wed'y, Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs., Oct. 25 11½ A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 25, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 26, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 26, 3½ P. M.
Sat., Oct. 27, 3:10 P. M.	Mon., Oct. 29, 7 A. M.
Mon. Oct. 29, 2½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 30, 7½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st. D. A. MILLS, Agent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, want to hire a well furnished medium-sized house until the first of May next. Location between 6th and Madison avs., 23d and 39th sts. The best care will be taken of the furniture. Address A. B., Box No. 2,088 Post office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—PLEASANTLY located in the vicinity of this City, for which a productive business water-front in Brooklyn will be given in exchange. Apply to ALMET REED, No. 108 West-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 2d-av., above 15th-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. TERRY, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 4 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds, and leaves on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35;

For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER PORTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Schenck, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 36, N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Brownless, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Oct. 15
MONDAY	Nov. 12
TUESDAY	Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:	
To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE FIRST-CLASS side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior staterooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, Jr., No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia. The steamer STATE OF GEORGIA, will sail as above for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN F. SEYMOUR and ROBERT W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. BUFFALO, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 William-street in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, with interest on one hundred dollars and thirty-four cents from the 9th day of December, 1859, and interest on three hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest from the 23d day of February, 1860, less the sum of one hundred and two dollars and interest from the 7th day of April, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

WM. NORTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 26 William-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1860. n3-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FIDELIA BLANCHARD, Plaintiff, against GEORGE CHASE and MARY CHASE his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 17, 1860.

CHAMBERS & POMEROY, Plaintiff's Atty's,
o27-law6wS* No. 192 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—HENRY BRIODY, of East New-York, in Kings County, Insolvent. Notice first published Sept. 29, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County, on the 12th day of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.

G. J. & C. LOWREY,
s29-law6wS* Attorneys for Insolvent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Northern District of Ohio—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant vs. The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 213 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country.

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

PIANOS—PIANOS.—HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, new and second-hand, FOR SALE AND HIRE. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of music merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

$85—FOR A PIANO THAT HAS COST $250. A splendid, large, round cornered, 7-octave piano, nearly new, $180. Two melodeons, $50 and $65, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	9:00 A. M.
2:45 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 30 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTOFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train. East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Suffern at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:36 P. M., and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMMENEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMMENEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIVE REFRIGERATOR MARKET-cars, in good order, and fit for change or other freight. Apply to FIELD & MORRIS, No. 43 Dey-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A POPULAR PATENT MEDICINE business, well established, economically conducted, and capable of being rapidly extended to any amount. For particulars, address A., Box No. 179 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE SIAMESE TWINS!
THE SIAMESE TWINS!!
THE SIAMESE TWINS!!!
THE SIAMESE TWINS!!!!
THE LIVING UNITED SIAMESE TWINS,
THE ONLY UNITED SIAMESE TWINS

the world has ever produced, and the most extraordinary and wonderful of all Nature's works, remain

ONLY TILL THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER,
ONLY TILL THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER,
ONLY TILL THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER,
ONLY TILL THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER,

and may be seen, with TWO OF THEIR CHILDREN, day and evening; as may also the AUTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS SUITE; TWO ALBINO CHILDREN; the mysterious animals, the WHAT CAN THEY BE? The amusing, interesting and curious living

WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY!
WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY!!
WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY!!!
WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY!!!!

A creature which nobody has ever yet satisfactorily decided *what he is*; LIVING TAPIR, or S. A. HIPPOPOTAMUS; THE MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH from almost every river and sea on the face of the Globe, including the BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c., &c.; the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, FORTUNE TELLER, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,
THE DRAMA, JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,

which has so delighted the patrons of the Museum the last two months, will be repeated

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Notwithstanding these immense attractions the price of admission remains at only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, or front seats, 15 cents extra; Children under 10, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

CHARLES READE'S version, in three acts, of MOLIERE'S great comedy, "LA MALADE IMAGINAIRE," will be presented under the title of

PHYSIC AND FANCY;
OR, THE
HYPOCONDRIAC,
With
MISS LAURA KEENE
And all the principal members of
THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
To be followed by Gay's celebrated
BEGGAR'S OPERA,
Revised and condensed into ONE ACT.
Capt. Macheath..........Miss Melvin
Her first appearance.
Polly..........Miss Willoughby
Her first appearance.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT OF
Miss CUSHMAN,
in her magnificent personation of
CARDINAL WOOLSEY.

THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Nov. 3, Miss CUSHMAN will appear in two characters, Tragedy and Comedy, as Cardinal Woolsey and, Mrs. Simpson in SIMPSON & CO. On

MONDAY, Nov. 5, will be presented, for the first time, with peculiar effect, Shakespeare's ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo..........Miss Cushman
Juliet..........Mrs. D. P. Bowers
(Her first appearance, being specially engaged for this occasion.)

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

PLAYING WITH FIRE!
PLAYING WITH FIRE!!
UNABATED SUCCESS.
THE GREAT COMEDY
EVERY NIGHT,
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon..........Sole Lessee and Manager

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1860, will be presented, for the fourth time, the immensely successful drama of THE DEAD HEART, with new Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c., received with enthusiastic marks of approbation.

MONDAY EVENING—Mr. FORREST as OTHELLO.
TUESDAY—DEAD HEART.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, 1860,
The performances will commence with the drama of PAUL JONES; Or, The Pilot of the German Ocean.
RAOUL; Or, The Magic Star.
MY WIFE'S COME.
Concluding with THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that on WEDNESDAY next, Nov. 7th, a Grand Extraordinary Gala performance will be given for the benefit of SIG. STIGELLI.

Full particulars in to-morrow papers.

BILLIARDS.

M. BERGER, Professor of Billiards from Paris, will give a short series of scientific and artistic exhibitions at Phelan's private room, corner of 10th-st., and Broadway, every evening at 8 o'clock. Price of admission $1.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 7: commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cts.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY SHOULD NOT fail to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—Statesmen, Orators, Philosophers, Murderers, Thieves, &c., &c. Complete Phrenological Delineations of Character with full descriptions given when desired.

FINE ARTS.

A GIFT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,
THE PRINCE OF WALES.
BROWN'S PICTURE
OF THE "BAY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."

A number of gentlemen of this City wishing to give H. R. H. the Prince of Wales a reminiscence of his visit to New-York which would, at the same time, be a just representation of native art, have purchased this magnificent painting, by Mr. George L. Brown, of the "City and Bay of New-York at Sunrise."

The picture was accepted by H. R. H. before he left the City, and it will be forwarded to him in a short time. Previous to its being sent to London, it will remain on exhibition for a few days at the

CRAYON ART GALLERY,
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE and splendid collection of Oil-Paintings of the most celebrated French and Belgian artists. They will be sold at a sacrifice, in consequence of having to be disposed of in a very short time. Now on exhibition at No. 632 Broadway, up stairs.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

ALL THE MODERN AND APPROVED DANCES,
Calisthenic and other exercises taught
AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.
DAYS OF TUITION, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
Pupils can commence at any time. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers of PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of November, 1860. All persons having claims against the said firm, or indebtedness to the same, are notified to present their claims and make payment to AZOR S. MARVIN, No. 335 Broadway, who is authorized to settle and receive all such claims and debts. New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

JOHN G. STEARNS,
A. S. MARVIN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a partnership under the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Fire-Proof Safes, (Wilder's patent,) on the same premises heretofore occupied by Stearns & Marvin, at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. Factory, corner Avenue A and St. Mark's-place.

A. S. MARVIN,
SAMUEL PULESTON,
New-York, Nov. 1, 1860. W. K. MARVIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the hair-dressing, cutting, shaving and other business pertaining thereto, under the name of WILLIAMS & CO., and carried on at the corner of Broadway and Dey-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
JEREMIAH HALEY, Jr.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—IN A MOST desirable neighborhood, near Gramercy Park; the house is extra wide, well furnished, will be rented to a private family only. Rent $2,000. Address Box No. 1,137, Post-office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 14TH-ST., near 5th-av.; to rent from 1st of November to May, or longer. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of the corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of interest to the corps will be presented. By order.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres.
ABM. COLEMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Col.

UNION MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches by Hon. James S. Thayer, of New-York, Hon. James K. Clinton, of Mississippi, and Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio.

One of the largest meetings of the Fusion Party yet held in this City during the campaign assembled at the Cooper Institute last evening.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Joshua J. Henry, who named for Chairman August Belmont, Esq.

MR. BELMONT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Belmont on taking the Chair, returned his thanks for the compliment paid him, and said that in four days more the audience would be called upon to express their sentiments at the ballot-box, and to do their part towards defeating the Republican Party, whose success, in his opinion, would be the forerunner of a dissolution of the Union, and the consequent horrors of a civil war. He had an abiding faith in the honesty and patriotism of the people, and felt confident that in this present political juncture of the Republic, they would put aside all minor differences of opinion and rally as one man to the support and preservation of the Union. [Applause.] After some further introductory remarks he introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Hon. James S. Thayer.

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES S. THAYER.

Hon. James S. Thayer then presented himself, and was received with loud demonstrations of applause. When silence was restored he said:

I shall not, Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, in alluding to what I have seen and heard from others during the last six weeks in different parts of the State of New-York, give you simply my own opinions and judgments. I will state to you facts, and upon those facts you can make your own estimate and form your own judgment as to the probable result in the great State of New-York in this Presidential canvass. I have visited and spoken, during the last six weeks, in nearly one-half of the counties of the State of New-York, [cheers,] and I have not attended a political meeting in a town of a county, or of several counties, where it has not been stated by our own friends, and admitted, in almost every instance, by our political opponents, that in point of numbers, in demonstration, in enthusiasm, in earnest and determined efforts, it exceeded similar meetings and similar demonstrations of the Republican Party. [Loud cheers.] I have not been in a county, where after a careful canvass and estimate of the Democratic and the Union men, they have not given it as their deliberate opinion, in all of these counties where the ballots range from one thousand to seventy-five hundred, and in some instances to eight thousand—that the majorities would not be cut down in every single county from five hundred to twenty-five hundred. [Cheers.] You are hardly aware, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, of the state of feeling, and of the causes that have been to work for four years to produce this result. They know and understand this to-night, only as a matter of interest—not merely as a question of facts; but they are deeply impressed in the great moral work, and they feel individually the result of that domination that for so many years has been exerted over them in every county and in the towns throughout this State. They know and see that this Republican Party, by its acts, by its support, and by all of these agencies, they have reared it up to this point, which is almost as a galling servitude upon them—they know that it is, in its single character, in its opinions, and in its practical working, Abolitionism. [Cheers.] They understand this, too, in the rural districts, for they have been fighting it for four years, and they have been fighting it in all their legal offices. Why, this Republican Party in the country has taken possession of all the local seats of power and influence, and that has been demonstrated to you. You thought, last Winter, perhaps, that the exhibition at Albany, which was got up there, that it was a dead and stagnant pool there that gave the offensive odor; but, gentlemen, the stream only ran as high as the fountain, and every one of these influences emanated from different parts of the State of New-York, and there was but the concentrated essence of that spirit which has been at work to curb, to blind and to mislead our fellow-citizens in the politics of this State. [Cheers.]

A Voice—That is so,

Mr. Thayer—I say, fellow-citizens, that they understand in the country that this Republican Party is an Abolition Party, and its leaders are old Abolition leaders who, ten years ago in some of these now strong Republican counties, might have been exhibited as sights—something that men would have paid a small fee to see. Such are now the leaders of the Republican Party; and in almost all the instances that I have seen or heard of in the State of New-York these leaders are preaching Abolitionism and nothing else. Why, I can tell you that in most of the counties of this State, except in some of the conservative places here near New-York, on the line of the Hudson river, these men who preach mere Republican doctrines would find no hearers, or no answering voice or sympathy. I state to you as a fact, upon which you can base your own conclusions, that this election will be the result of four years of active organization and determined effort to dethrone this Republican Party in the State of New-York. Why, gentlemen, this late result in some parts of the Union, which was written in golden letters in the banquet-hall of Republicanism—that 25,000 majority—I tell you that before the Ides of November there will be another handwriting on the wall in this very banquet hall. [Loud cheers.] It has only nerved our people, our Democratic Union men throughout the State to a higher and nobler effort, and they already feel that they have the whole duty to perform. They have felt, then, fellow-citizens, that it belonged to New-York to be the Gamaliel in this great conflict of the sections. [Cheers.] That she alone could scatter that opposition which has been gathered to bear her down and remove the Union from that prosperity and tranquillity in which she has so long reposed. It was then that she avowed that here against her rocky and defiant base this mad Atlantic wave should be stayed. It was then that she determined to plant her rifle in this impenetrable fortress that none but the steady aim could poise and direct it. It was then that she determined that with the roll of the morning drum beat on the 6th of November every man should be at his post of duty, and that when the sun went down on that day his parting splendor would answer joyously to the unbroken radiance that beamed from the holy azure field of our glorious victory. [Cheers.] That he would not illumine these flags of victory that have been so boastingly planted in our faces for the last three months, but would rather gaze upon the signal of distress. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, they feel in the counties I have visited, that this Government is broken up if the issue is forced upon the South of secession in self-protection, whether they have a complete or practical justification for it. They feel already that the embittered feeling of violent prejudices—that the mutterings of stifled treason as well as the open, bold and defiant proclamation of resistance to the Constitution, are enough to give at best some cause for any overt act on the part of the South, and that when they secede, whether they will be completely justified, or not, there will be the fact, and that while we wash our hands of it we will hold you—you Republicans, who forced this issue upon the South—responsible for the consequences. [Cheers.] They say, fellow-citizens, in the country, in respect to this thing: "We know the feeling of the Republican Party with us; we know that its aim and tendency is towards Abolitionism; and we know that the South will judge of it by the language of leading public men, and by the language of the leading organs of that party." Yes, my friends, they understand these things, I think, better or quite as well as we do here, becaause they feel the consequences which follow out of the insolence and domineering conduct of this party. Why, the feeling has progressed through the country, and it must necessarily be so. You cannot teach one portion of the people of this country to hate another portion. Eighteen States to stand on a line of hatred with other States and then expect that they will turn round and embrace their neighbors. I tell you that they already begin to feel that when once the flood-gates of human passions and prejudices are let loose they will not only leap against and ride over one section of the country, but that those at home will be tossed by them, excited by them, and drawn with all the wild theories and all the display of uninfluenced passions, which is exhibited among men, when once the restraint of the Constitution and the laws are taken off. [Cheers.] Yes, you take about eighteen million of people of the Northern portion going South to bring back Seceders, and I tell you for every man that starts on that errand there is one behind him to match him. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, what is the essence of this thing? What is the purpose and what is the aim of the Republican Party? I will state the simple truth and you will find I am right. The Republican Party has no Republican sentiment within it. All parties hitherto in this Government and all parties under any form of government but rightly organized derive the basis of their action when they claim there is invasion or encroachment upon their Constitutional powers or liberties, from their Government and that Constitution itself. That must be so. What is the Republican Party in its mildest phase? Not Slavery? And is our Constitution an Anti-Slavery Constitution?

A Voice—No, Sir.

Mr. Thayer resumed—Is our Government an Anti-Slavery Government? [Cries of "No."] Of course not, and it was not made so. It is neither an Anti-Slavery nor a thorough Slavery Government.

A Voice—That is right.

Mr. Thayer—Neither is ours an Anti-Slavery nor a thorough Slavery Constitution. How, then, can a party based solely upon Anti-Slavery sentiments—whether you take it either as Anti-Slavery even against extension or against its existence—how can you properly meet an issue growing out of that Constitution, or out of that Government?

A Voice—You cannot do it.

Mr. Thayer—The very moment that you have got a party Anti-Slavery in the sense of being opposed to Slavery, then you have got a secession party, and then you have got a party that has no political aim or principle. What, then, have you to with it? Why perhaps, as Louis Napoleon has the standing army of half a million of men, if he cannot employ them in some legitimate purpose he may in some other way, and that to make war if necessary. [Laughter.] I say that the Republican Party, having no basis, no political faith, no fundamental, elementary principle growing out of the Constitution or the Government, it becomes ungovernable and must lead to discord. Are you going to have, for instance, in this State, 200,000 voters or 250,000, a large dominant party and with no purpose under heaven—no political shield by them? Why, it is mockery. [Hear, hear.] I repeat, that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people rightfully and lawfully to control it; but it leaves to the people in their own form power to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. [Cheers.] On that principle we can stand and last, and I tell you the people in the country understand this and look to it as a fixed and elemental principle. It grows directly out, not only of the theory, but the exact form and form both of the political Government and Constitution of the United States, and the Democratic men and Union men have and will gather around the flag of the Constitution and triumph under it. [Loud cheers.] Why, gentlemen, the Abolition party feel this; and hence you find that all the thoughtful men of that party are seeking to go back to this simple sentiment, from these feelings and prejudices of the sympathies of the heart and conscience that all feel who are unsteady and uncertain of the positions they advocate; and the first thing they do is to go back and attempt to plant themselves upon some of the old policies and plans of government. They talk to you that once our fathers were Abolitionists. Mr. Lincoln stated on this very platform and undertook to show to you that the policy of the Government from the outset was that Slavery should not be extended, and that it should terminate, and in order to prove that he cited to you an ordinance of '87, and told you how, under that ordinance, that twenty-one out of thirty-nine of the framers who signed the Constitution had given in their adhesion to the doctrine. Mr. Lincoln told you a good many facts about all these things, but I have not time now, upon this occasion, to go into a discussion of them. I beg your attention, however, to one single fact which has been stated. All the thoughtful men of the Republican Party, eager to have some firm basis to act upon, attempt to rely upon historical pleas of the Government. Now, what was the effect of the Ordinance of 1787, which was in operation three years without an Anti-Slavery clause? And when it was adopted in 1787, those who have given us the true history of the matter—Benton, among others—say that the Anti-Slavery clause was put in there because it gave to the South what they could not do, to capture their fugitive slaves in the Territories. I am not arguing against the ordinance of 1787, for it was wise and beneficent. They understood what it was at the time, and I don't think that you will dispute but that it was so also. Now, when it is referred to as a historical fact as the basis upon which a party argue, let us have all the facts connected with it, and then let us see how much Anti-Slavery there was in it, and the reason it was passed. I have only to mention a simple fact, that that ordinance was passed by the old Confederation, that had all the power over the Territory that the Crown of Great Britain had given by Charter to Virginia, and that then the Government of the United States had all the power over it that Virginia had under the Charter. I can show you, gentlemen, that when they attempt to pass themselves upon historical facts, they do not state them plainly and truly. And I contend that down to 1820 there was not in the history of this country a single original exercise by Congress of the power of this Government, under the Constitution, over the subject of Slavery in the Territories. What has been the policy of Government on this subject? Why, the question has been dealt with as statesmen deal with all great questions—according to the circumstances attending the case at particular times. Mr. Seward tells you that the whole plan of this Government was right down to 1820. That it was all right during the Revolutionary epoch; that in 1820 there was a diverging, and that then we started upon the wrong policy. Why, after the formation of the Constitution, did we not go on admitting Slave State after Slave State? You see that it was part of the condition of secession that the States up to the Mississippi should have Slavery if they wished it, and why would they accept secession with that limitation upon it. Why, we are told that Mr. Jefferson preferred to put an Anti-Slavery clause upon all the Territories of the United States, and that it was not adopted, and the fact that Mr. Jefferson proposed that, and it was not adopted, is, I think, a fact that goes to show that it was the policy of the Government. [Laughter.] Why, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by France with the solemn agreement that we would protect the rights of the people in that territory. I am not, fellow-citizens, giving you now my own notions in respect to these things. If any person disputes them, let them refer to Benton or others as to the powers granted to the Free States. And I only refer to these historical matters to show that the Republican Party cannot find any resting-place in the history of this Government. I charge, then, that the Republican party, are nothing more or less than an Abolition party, [cheers,] and that they cannot be otherwise. And now, if you will allow me, I will refer to some of the Conservatives of New-York; but not to the organs of the party, or to the public men, Seward or Chase, who may say "These are not my sentiments." But I will select from our own City some of the most prominent men. I will select some of the men among the legal profession who are entitled, and who have the largest degree of confidence from their personal and business associations, and who are supposed to represent the views of this Republican party. I will take up the New-York Times, and I will read some extracts of a speech, as reported in that paper, of Mr. William Curtis Noyes, than whom no gentleman stands higher in this community, both professionally and otherwise. I certainly think in this speech I shall find the real doctrine of the Republican Party without any of its excesses; and why I refer to this is because no constitutional man—even a Union man—may take it for the purpose of ending this question one way or the other. They might give a vote for Abraham Lincoln, just as once Sam Patch said he could jump the Genesee Falls, to show that some things could be done as well as others. [Laughter.] Well, now, what does Mr. Noyes say? He says that "The Republican Party is formed for what purpose?" He begins with this; and the part which I shall call your attention to is at the close of his speech, and seems to embody the whole of it. He says: "The commandment, Thou shalt not steal, applies as much to a man's labor as to his property." He then goes on to cite the law from an old Code of South Carolina, which gives rewards for runaway slaves, to be returned dead or alive, and giving a gradation of rewards as the scalps were returned with one ear or with two ears. [Laughter.] "Scalps, ear on or off." [Laughter.] He then says, in the close of his speech, "The Republican Party has been formed to oppose a system that is perpetuated by such laws." Now here, gentlemen, is a moderate conservative man, in the City of New-York, in this great commercial emporium that makes this assertion. It is a very mild charge, simply that all slaveholders are thieves! It means that or nothing. They tug the slave-holders under the Commandments of God, and they even, I suppose, go as far as to fix the crime of murder upon them, as Helper does. Mr. Noyes goes back 120 years and brings that code up. Why it is a gem that ought to be set in that crown of horrors that presses the maddened brow of Charles Sumner himself, [cheers and laughter.] And I think the incarnate devil, who seems to possess the soul, before the time, of that eminent Republican, must envy the legal research here displayed. [Loud cheers and laughter.] I make the assertion, with all due respect, but I must say that I would recommend to Mr. Noyes, when he has exhausted his legal research in the direction of South Carolina, that he turns his attention to some of the colonial laws and usages of New-England. [Laughter, and cries of "Good, good."] Let him refresh himself and the Republican Party by citing some of the statutes that regulated the capture of slaves in Africa by our fathers. [Renewed laughter.] Let him see how they were treated on the middle passage; how they were stowed in Boston, and in the port of Salem until they were sold into Southern Slavery. [Applause.] And in this connection, fellow-citizens, I will refer to another gentleman, who stands equally prominent as a citizen and eminent as a lawyer—one whose name has been mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Seward himself—a gentleman who partakes largely of the confidence of this community, and justly so, in many respects. I do not speak so, politically. I desire to treat him with all due respect. I refer to Mr. W. M. Evarts, who, upon the 18th of October, made a speech at Auburn, in which he discussed the political relations of the various parties in this Presidential canvass. It was proper—eminently so—that Mr. Evarts should go to Auburn to make that speech. He was there, and the expectancy of the people was excited to know what his opinions would be, after he had delivered in Chicago, in feeling terms, the funeral oration of what was then supposed to be the political demise of Gov. Seward. [Applause.] It was time that he looked a little after the mantle that was to fall upon himself. He had noticed and called attention to the manner in which that mantle had been placed in that great Republican Wigwam. Look, says he, at this place, which Bryant made—see the rent the envious Greeley gave; worse yet through this place the well-beloved Morgan stabbed. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Now, Mr. Evarts found on his arrival at Auburn that the Governor was not quite as dead as Julius Cæsar when he fell at the base of Pompey's Statue, and if there were a shade of disappointment that passed over him, I should, with my respect for him, lay it to the account of that last infirmity of noble minds. And in order that I may not misstate, and that you may not misunderstand the conservative views of this gentleman, speaking for the conservative Republicans of New-York, particularly the City of New-York, I will read to you what he says upon that point. It is very short. I knew, when I heard that Mr. Evarts had made a speech, that it would be an able one, well arranged and well digested, and I was curious to see how he would breathe into it that living and vital principle that animates the rules of his party, namely, Abolitionism. He was there under the immediate countenance of his great master, and he could not flinch the issue. And now, gentleman, I will read what he says, as reported in the New-York Times:

> "There is a small party which I have not yet named, and which has its candidates before the people—a party which seems wholly devoted to the inspiration of the single idea of liberty, and which seems to me to have failed in a true courageous comprehension of the duty of American citizens in this behalf. I am sure I don't know precisely by what name this party is called now; sometimes it has been called the 'Liberty Party;' by its opponents it has generally been called the 'Abolition Party,' and sometimes the 'pure Anti-Slavery Party.' Gerrit Smith, I believe, is its candidate for the Presidency. Now I am inclined to think that, so absorbing, so controlling, has this party regarded the sentiment of Liberty as running through even the abject class of our population, in certain States of our Union, they really do give it predominance and preëminence over the sentiment of Union; and that, if they could have their own way, and had to choose whether they would carry on to its final triumphant success, this principle of Liberty at the sacrifice of the Union itself, they would be obliged fairly to say that Liberty or Disunion was the feeling and hope of their hearts. I don't criticise the sentiment. It is an honest, manly and brave sentiment."

The meanest, the most unholy and devilish sentiment that ever entered into the human breast, in any age or country. He then goes on: "And whenever honest, manly and brave sentiments are avowed and enforced before the people by the fair acts of public influence, I have not a word to say against them, nor a frown to give to their supporters." I reckon not, Mr. Evarts, with your calm observation and eye, that you would be the last man to frown upon four-fifths of the people that you are addressing.

> "I think, however, that the members of this party fail of their full duty. They do not, perhaps, love liberty too much, but they do not appreciate the fact that the Union is at the bottom of liberty, all that we have or may have, and that that liberty which cannot be promoted in the Union, cannot be promoted out of it." [Applause.]

Of course there must be a little comment, by way of soliloquy, when he had thrown in the Abolition weight that made this even scale kick the beam, he must drop in a few ounces, scruples he had none. There, then, gentlemen, is no frown, no word of criticism, no approving smile, but a welcome recognition of the spirit of liberty that animates the Abolition Party. [Cheers.] How long do you expect one-half of this country will remain under a common Government with us, when such sentiments as uttered by these conservative gentlemen representing the conservative portion of the Republican Party, were uttered, and these epithets are heaped upon them. No word of criticism, no frown, only a single comment that they may fail of their whole duty, and may be perhaps a little ahead of himself, and love liberty too much,—only the same criticism that the real friends of liberty and true freedom are now uttering over that glorious sentiment of liberty that actuates and animates Garibaldi and his legion, that he may carry the principle a little too far, and endanger all. That is the only comment. I would that these men—eminent, respected, conservative men—could stand where they stood ten years ago, and instead of invoking this hellish spirit of Abolition, and following it in the Republican Party, would invoke the genius of the Constitution:

Thine most, when friends turn pale and traitors fly,
When hard beset, thy spirit, justly proud, dares defy
For peace, truth, freedom, union,
A sullen priesthood and a raving crowd.

'Midst the din of all things, fell and vile,
Hate's yell, Envy's hiss, Folly's bray,
Remember me, and with an unforced smile,
See riches, baubles, flatterers pass away.

Now, then, gentlemen, because you are to listen to much more able remarks than I can make, I will say but a few words in closing, and it is in continuation of this same thought. Why could not these public men—why could not those who enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens—have given us thorough, sound and constitutional doctrine for all these great questions? Gov. Seward himself paid a visit to Gov. Banks, at Massachusetts. Oh! that he could have gone there, not to visit the grave of the Sage of Quincy, but to kneel at the grave of Otis, and walk up that swelling mount of Bunker's Hill, where Warren fell, and Putnam rallied the militia of New-England. It has been said, gentlemen, of Atilla, that wherever his horse's foot trod, there the grass never grew afterwards. I wonder if that seed that was plucked there in Massachusetts, and of the Massachusetts school—I wonder if, as he gathered it there, and passed from the great lakes to the head waters of the Mississippi—I wonder if the seed of constitutional liberty will ever grow where this seed has been scattered, and where it now lies and remains still. When public men fall away from their great duty, when conservative men leave these places to be filled up, where will you not rally in the defence of your country? What a stake is at issue? You tell me that there is no danger—that this means nothing. I believe, gentlemen, that whether it may come sooner or later that it will be the beginning of the breaking up of this Government. How can it be avoided with the feelings that exist now between the North and South. Thomas Benton, upon the last page of his memorable work in which he gives the results of his observation, experience and views of thirty years' life in Congress uninterrupted—when his son-in-law, Mr. Fremont, was the Republican candidate for Presidency—what does he say? "A sectional convention now divides this country, arrayed one half against the other—the North against the South—and it will, unless speedily checked, destroy the frame of the Union as it has already destroyed its fraternity and good feeling. [Loud cheers.] And then he adds with solemn and significant warning, and he was a man who had not only participated largely in the public affairs of his own country, but also had read history deeply, that in all the families of nations two evils beset them, a corrupt election of the chief magistrate, where he is elected, and sectional contention when interest and ambition are at issue. Both of these evils now beset this country, and the people, always honest in purpose, patriotic in sentiment, are unaware of the danger of becoming instruments in the hands of their leaders. Shall your Government, your Union, and your Constitution be preserved? [Cries of "Yes, yes."] Shall the wide arch of this mighty empire fall? [Cries of "No, no."] Behold its altitude! Survey its extent! On its foundations you can mark the rising tides of the stormy Atlantic and the tranquil Pacific. It is covered all over with every product, with everything fair and fruitful that grows upon the American soil. The cotton-plant and the clover-blossoms festoon it. The orange leaf, and the evergreen intertwine it, and adorn it; and shall it fall to the earth, and leave not one stone upon another of all that the wisdom of our fathers, and that we of this generation built up? [Cries of "Never, never!"] You have already seen the key-stone under the pressure of sectional power giving way. Will you, with that sharp and bitter point of an "irrepressible conflict," pry off and tumble to the earth in a shapeless ruin the massive block upon which De Witt Clinton wrote "Empire?" [Cries of "No, no!" and loud applause.] Will old Virginia dig up, and cast into the unfathomable abyss of disunion and blood the corner-stone upon which is written, "*Sic semper tyrannus!*" [Loud applause and cries of "No, no."] Well, then, let the keystone fall, with New-York and Virginia pressing close together, the solid, broad and cemented masonry of the old Thirteen shall stand forever, upholding and preserving all the others, old and new. [Applause.] And if the majestic arch of our Confederacy cannot be lengthened, it shall be widened until it hangs its crescent form above the Polar seas of the North and the narrow isthmus of the South, and in less than fifty years, within the life-time of some who now hear me, it shall echo with the resounding tread of more than a hundred millions of people, all keeping time in a steady and unjostling step to a choral strain, so sweet, so full and so grand that no discordant note shall ever fall upon the listening ear of a great and mighty people.

[Tremendous applause, amid which the speaker resumed his seat.]

When Mr. Thayer had concluded, the Chairman then introduced Hon. Jas. K. Clinton, of Mississippi, who said he appeared before them to speak for the far off State of Mississippi. He belonged to the great Conservative Union party of the country; his first choice for President was Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, [cheers]; his next was for Breckinridge, of Kentucky, [cheers]; and his last for the noble and true-hearted Statesman from Tennessee, John Bell, [cheers.] Why was it that in this great, prosperous and free country there was so much angry strife and contention between one section and the other? Was it the fault of the South? [A voice, "No."] When had the South ever attempted to encroach upon or interfere with the rights or the property of any Northern State? Did they, when the Government was founded, and 12 out of 13 States had Slavery, attempt to force the institution upon the single State which had it not? Not at all. And now when the non-slaveholding States had grown to be the majority, we find them seeking to destroy the property of the South, a large portion of which was sold to them by the North. As to the abolition of Slavery in the South it was out of the question. Even if they were disposed to abolish the institution, they could see no way in which it could be done with safety either to the blacks or whites. And of one thing he could assure them, that this Union would be rent asunder and the land drenched in blood before Slavery would ever be abolished by the pressure of any outside party organization. [Applause.] After alluding to Slavery in Virginia, and expressing his belief that it was a permanent institution in that State, he spoke of the prospect of a dissolution in the event of Lincoln's election. Without wishing to alarm or intimidate any one, he said that candor compelled him to say that it was his firm belief that if Mr. Lincoln was elected on Tuesday next, the States of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina would secede from the Union. [A Voice—"And Texas."] Although, personally, he did not think that the bare election of Lincoln would be a good cause for secession—[applause]—yet he did not hesitate to say, that if the inauguration of Lincoln was to be the inauguration of the principles of the Republican Party, as proclaimed at the North, every Southern State ought immediately withdraw from the Union. [Applause.]

Mr. Clinton closed with an appeal in favor of the Union.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, was then introduced, and said that his apology for appearing there was that the Union was in danger, and that the great battle-ground for its preservation was the State of New-York. He came there from the defeated but not conquered conservative army of Ohio, to sound a note of warning, and to say to the people of New-York that it rested with them to roll back the tide of fanaticism that threatened to overwhelm the country, and to save the Union from destruction. [Applause.] Mr. Vallandigham proceeded to speak of the principles on which the Union was formed, and claimed that the spirit of those principles had been violated in the organization of the sectional Republican Party.

Mr. Belmont, before adjourning the meeting, proposed that all Union men close their places of business on election day, and exert themselves to bring out all their friends to the polls.

The proposition met the unanimous approval of the audience, and the meeting broke up with nine cheers for the Union ticket.

Perversion of Military Authority to Party Ends.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday afternoon, while standing on the porch of the Marine Barracks, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, I saw one of the marines come forward, and ask permission from the officer of the day (Lieut. Jacob Reade) to go out and register his name as a voter, in view of the approaching election. The officer inquired whom he intended to vote for.

"For honest old Abe Lincoln," replied the man.

"For Lincoln! then go back; you can't go out, Sir," said the officer, turning on his heel, while the soldier went back to his quarters.

This occurrence interested me somewhat, inasmuch as I had seen the same officer approached by one of the corps not five minutes previous, and make the same request, with an entirely different result. Among other inquiries, the man was asked how he intended to vote.

"I shall probably vote for Bell and Everett," was he answer.

Thereupon the officer ordered: "Sergeant, send for a corporal to accompany this man out, that he may register his name," adding, as he gayly swung his sabretache, "If you were going to vote for Lincoln, by G—d you should not stir a step."

I need not add this impertinent meddling with the rights of citizenship on the part of a United States officer, meets with the severest reprobation among the corps, there being an impression in many minds that such conduct comports neither with the dignity of official station, nor the common instincts of a gentleman. To be sure, this is but an individual instance of interference with civil duty by military force, and the parties immediately interested will be left to form what opinions they choose; but how far military authority is to be prostituted to the uses of political trickery, is a matter which touches the honor and good name of the entire *corps de armée*, and challenges the attention of every candid and fair-minded citizen. Respectfully, &c., VINDEX.

Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1860.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2.

$40 000	U. S 5s, '74	102
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	87½
20,000	do	88
3,000	Virginia St. 6s	86¼
14,000	do	86½
8,000	N. C. State 6s	92
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	76½
1,000	do	76¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	92½
1000	N.Y.Cent.6s ex in.	94
5000	ErieR.Con.Bds.'71	68
12000	H.R.3dm.bs exin.	88½
1000	Mich. S. 2d m. bds.	69
2000	Mich. Cent. 8 ℘ c. 1st m.S.F.Con.Bds.	96½
1000	do	95¾
5,000	LaC.&M.L.G.Bs.	18
3,000	Chi.&N.W.1stM.	54
1,000	Lk.E.&W.2dM.B	45
20	Merchants Ex. Bk.	98
25	Bank of Commerce	100
7	Stonington R. R.	75½
7	do	75¾
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	94
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	92
11	do	92¼
50	do s60	91½
50	do s30	92
50	do b15	62⅞
50	do b60	93
9	do	93
371	New-York Cen. R.	83
100	do	82⅞
200	do b10	83
50	Erie Railroad	30⅛
300	do	30¾
200	do	30⅞
592	do	31
250	do s30	30⅞
100	do s60	30¾
50	do b60	31⅛
200	Hudson River R.	58
300	Harlem Railroad	16⅜
200	do	16¾
25	do	16⅛
50	Harlem R. Pref.	39⅞
200	do	40
300	Reading Railroad	42
50	Michigan Cen R.	62
200	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	17⅛
400	La C. & Mil. R.	1¼
100	do	1⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	38
200	do	38¼
50	do s10	38¼
100	do s30	38⅛
40	Panama Railroad	122
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	72¾
50	do	72½
50	do b30	73
150	do	72¼
50	do s30	72
13	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	95
250	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11
275	Gal. & Chi. R.	71
200	do s30	71
100	do b10	71
300	do	70¾
50	do b30	71¼
50	do b60	71⅝
100	Cl. & Tol. R. s30	34
900	do	34¼
295	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	65
200	do	64¾
100	do s30	64¼
100	do	64⅞
50	Chi., B. & Q. R. opg	83
50	do s30	82½
375	do opg	82⅛
50	Cin.Ham.& Day.R.	78
10	Col. & Xenia R.	87

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 5s '74	102
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	76⅜
1,000	Erie 2d Mort. B.	99½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	93
3,000	M. S. 2d M. Bds.	58
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mtg.	29
5,000	L.E.&W.2d M.Bs.	45
100	Canton Company	18
135	Pacific M. S. Co.	92
200	N. Y. Central R.	82⅞
6	do	83
300	do	82¾
200	Erie Railroad	31
25	do	31¼
12	do	30⅞
100	Hudson River R.	58
100	Harlem R. Pref. b30	40⅞
900	Reading Railroad	42
10	Harlem Railroad	16½
20	do	16⅞
50	do	17
70	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	38⅛
100	do s30	38
100	do s10	38
50	do b10	38¼
125	Gal. & Chic. R.	70⅞
50	do	70⅞
50	do	70½
120	Clev. & Tol. R.	34
100	do s30	33¾
300	do	33¾
100	do	33⅞
100	Chic. & R. I. R. b10	65
50	do	65
50	C., B. & Q. R.-p. & c.	82

Friday, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Stock market to-day exhibits less excitement and more decided dullness than at any time since the high state of political feeling and agitation was brought to bear upon it. The disposition outside the Exchange or the Street appears to be to await the result of the election and the turn or course of events which is likely to follow, while the speculators inside and near the Board are, for the most part, content to work on the mere fluctuations from day to day. In other words, there is the palpable absence of anything like a vigorous movement for either the rise or fall, and at the same time, we think, a less panic feeling in the street than earlier in the week. The concern in the result of the election may not have diminished—indeed, the evidences are that it has not, but there is a truce, for the moment, between party discussion and the price of Stocks—neither *Bull* nor *Bear* feeling exactly assured of what is to come next. And this State of things, as intimated above, may continue through the next three or four days. The fluctuations in the leading speculative shares are equal to about ½@¾ ℘ cent. compared with yesterday afternoon, the turn on New-York Central being against the market, and the same on most of the Western Stocks, while New-York and Erie and Hudson River continue to show a fair degree of firmness in both price and demand. The State Stocks are higher on Tennessees and steady on Virginias and Missouris, while the Federal 5 ℘ cents are weaker, selling at 102 ℘ cent. for the '74s, including interest since July 1. The Railway Bonds are irregular; New-York Central 6 ℘ cents. and Hudsons firm, the Hudson thirds selling to the extent of $12,000 at 88½, ex-interest paid yesterday. Michigan Centrals, Erie Convertibles, Wabash Seconds and Illinois Centrals are a fraction weaker. At 4 o'clock the general market was a shade weaker than the printed sales for Shares, and closed on the street about as follows compared with Wednesday and Thursday afternoons:

	Wed.	Thrs.	Fri.		Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Central	81¾	83	82¾	Galena	70	71	70¾
Erie	30	31	30⅞	Rock Island	63¾	65⅛	64¾
Reading	41⅞	42⅛	42	Illinois Cen.	72	72¾	72
Pacific	93	92½	92¼	Toledo	33⅛	34⅛	33⅞
Panama	124	123	122⅛	Mich. Guar.	37⅞	38	38
Harlem	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	Mich.South'n	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞
Hudson	58⅛	58⅜	58⅛	Mich. Central	62⅛	62⅛	62
Harlem Pref.	41⅞	39⅞	40⅞	Burlington	83	83⅞	82

The advance in the rates for Money, outside of Bank, this week, is equal to ½ ℘ cent. on very prime mercantile bills, and 1 ℘ cent. on fair signatures. The former are 7 ℘ cent. on the minimum, while the range of the latter is from 8 to 10 ℘ cent., and in some cases, on single names of fair standing, to 12 ℘ cent. The change is felt more perhaps in the classification of the paper than in the price for Money on strictly prime indorsed bills. The Stock Brokers continue to supply their wants easily at 6 ℘ cent., on call, without notice, but such is the caution of the moment, growing out of the political agitation, that even 30-day negotiations on Federal security, such as Treasury bills, are rather difficult at this rate. Some lenders prefer to place their means temporarily on this security at 5 ℘ cent. The Exchange market for Saturday's mail, which goes out by the Hamburg steamer *Borussia*, in place of the *Illinois*, is comparatively steady for Bankers' bills at 108@108¼. The quotations for Merchant bills take a wide range—107@107¾ ℘ cent. The California steamer this morning delivered $1,241,939 in Bullion, as follows:

Wm. Hoge & Co.	$10,000
Order	12,595
Wm. Hoge & Co.	58,000
Am. Exchange B'k	55,000
P. Naylor	10,000
Trevor & Colgate	10,000
Wm. Heller & Co.	45,000
H Cohn & Co.	14,000
Neustadter & Bros.	17,700
Baker & Morrill	15,000
W. F. Fields & Co.	15,000
J. B. Wier	4,182
R.Meader&E. Adams	11,000
Wm. Siligman & Co.	31,000
De Rham & Co.	31,000
J.Strauss,Bros.&Co.	35,000
Metropolitan Bank	82,948
Z. Einstein & Bros.	7,000
Howland&Aspinwall	29,033
Am. Exchange B'k	38,000
Jennings & Bewster	6,000
Richard Patrick	28,800
L. VonHoffman&Co.	99,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	20,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Freeman & Co.	36,600
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	244,316
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	18,782
Eugene Kelly & Co.	66,500
Am. Exchange B'k	32,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	174,500
Total	$1,211,939

The Federal Treasury at the close of October held in its various depositories, subject to draft, $3,870,665; exclusive of the sums held subject to the checks of disbursing officers.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings for October foot up better than at any time for three years, as follows:

October, 1860	$193,950 63
October, 1859	170,157 48
Increase	$23,793 15
Earnings for the last three years in	
October, 1858	$140,782 87
October, 1859	170,157 48
October, 1860	193,950 63

The coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the week ending Saturday last, was as follows:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	7,447 04	203,837 05
Shipped South	16,368 07	687,947 10
Total	23,815 11	891,784 15
For corresponding time last year:		
Shipped North	4,111 05	165,181 09
Shipped South	13,650 10	515,573 12
Total	17,761 15	680,755 01

The movements of the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows:

Office Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, Nov. 2.

Total Receipts	$359,298
Total Payments	298,991
Total Balance	5,366,361

The receipts include $135,000 for Customs.

The Nassau Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Bank of Montreal a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable on the 1st of December.

The Hamburg steamer, which arrived here this afternoon, brought London papers to Oct. 19, within one day of our telegraphic advices. We make the following extracts from the *Times* of that day:

> "At the Bank Court, to-day, no alteration was made in the rate of discount.
>
> The English funds opened at yesterday's price, and after a short period, during which there was a slight tendency to improvement, closed with renewed heaviness on receipt of lower quotations from Paris.
>
> There was again an unusually large demand for discount at the Bank, but the belief is that it was caused not so much by actual scarcity in the open market as by a desire on the part of the dealers to establish artificially high rates. The wants of commerce are active, especially among the Greek and other firms engaged in the importation of grain; but, this business being among the most legitimate and profitable of the period, there is no reason against ample facilities being accorded to it. Happily, an impression to that effect appears to be entertained, not only at the Bank of England but also at other leading establishments. On the whole the trade of the country is as healthy and as free from any ground for panic as at any period during the past six months.
>
> The last price from Paris this evening was 68f. 85c., showing a fall of a ¼ ℘ cent.
>
> No withdrawal of gold took place from the Bank to-day.
>
> The bar silver brought by the West India steamer has been disposed of at 61⅞d., showing an advance of ⅛d. on the price obtained for the last arrival.
>
> The *Ceylon* will take out to India and China £654,276, of which £601,207 is silver and £58,069 gold. The amount for India is £104,210; for the Straits and China, £515,057; and for Alexandria and Mauritius, £35,000. The Government send to Hong-Kong, in silver, £200,984.
>
> In Colonial descriptions Grand Trunk of Canada stock and Great Western shares were flat, the respective price being 27¾@¾, and 13¾@14. In American Railway securities Michigan Central improved. Canadian 5 ℘ cents. 103¾@104.

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.
Maryland 5s	93 @ 95
United States 5s, 1874	93 @94
Virginia 5s	80 @ 82
Virginia 6s	82 @ 84
Illinois Central 6s, 1875	87 @ 89
Do. 7s, 1875	87 @ 89
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis	21 @ 20
Do. all paid	76 @ 78
Michigan Central 8s, Convertible, 1869	92 @ 94
Do. Sinking Fund 8s, 1882	93 @ 95
Do. $100 shares	61 @ 63
Michigan So. & N. Indiana 7s, 1885	72 @ 74
Do. $100 shares	18 @ 22
New-York Central 6s, 1883 ex.c	86 @ 88
Do. 7s, 1864	94 @ 96
Do. 7s, 1876	94 @ 96
Do. $100 shares	80 @ 82
New-York and Erie 7s, 1867 ex..c	90 @ 93
Do. 2d M., 1859	89 @ 91
Do. 3d M., 1883, assented	82 @ 84
Do. Bonds, 1862, 1871, 1875	65 @ 70
Do. Shares, assented	38 @ 40
Panama 1st mtg. 7s, 1865	100 @102
Do. 2d mtg., 1872	100 @102
Pennsylvania Central 6s	90 @ 92
Do. 2d Mtg ex.c	91 @ 93
Do. $50 shares	39 @ 41
Philadelphia & Reading 6s, 1870	75 @ 81
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 25

The Illinois Central Company's business for October sums up very large, being as follows:

Cash collected in Land Department	$140,489 68
Sales of Land	293,971 42
Earnings of the Road	306,711 39
Total	$741,172 49

The Grain in traffic beyond October, 1859, is $57,748 53. The cash collected is the largest in any single month, and the sales now promise to reach this year $1,200,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port	$912,933	$1,510,982	$1,169,249
Thrown on Market	856,146	1,352,718	1,013,754
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$52,575,707	$99,681,732	$91,589,072
Thrown on Market	60,289 378	99,391,012	91,582,944

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	742	$350,653	235	$76,785	83	$26,756
Mf. of Cot'n	680	118,953	315	88,581	56	11,050
Mf. of Silk	283	274,000	24	15,798	13	16,929
Mf. of Flax	544	72,145	188	33,798	57	9,051
Miscellan's	315	121,758	67	16,778	233	12,450
Total	2,524	$937,509	829	$231,740	442	$76,245
		231,740				937,509

Total entered..$1,169,249 Total marketed...$1,013,754

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

Flour steady and in good demand, mainly for Upper Lake Extras; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5 for Extra Wisconsin and Illinois; $5 37½@$5 50 for Extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 75@$6 25 for Double Extras. Wheat closed dull; sales 31,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 02½@$1 03; 5,300 bushels Good White Michigan, at $1 28; 14,000 bushels Fair do., at $1 25. Corn dull, and no sales. Oats dull, at 27c. Barley dull, at 62½c.@63c. Whisky steady; sales 50 bbls., at 20c. Canal Freights better; 21c. on Wheat, 19c. on Corn to New-York, and 16c. on Wheat and 14½c. on Corn to Albany and Troy. *Lake Imports*—10,400 bbls. Flour, 186,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,400 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Friday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat market better; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 08 afloat; 15,000 bushels choice do., at $1 10½ afloat; 2,000 bushels Winter Red Western, at $1 20 afloat; 2,300 bushels mixed Canada Club and Red, at $1 14½, and 5,300 bushels White Canadian, on private terms. Corn quiet. Barley lower; sales 4,000 bushels Bay Quinte, at 65c. Rye in limited demand; sales 6,000 bushels Canadian, at 63c. Oats nominal. Canal Freights weaker; Flour 47c., Wheat 16c., Corn 15½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—690 bbls. Flour, 12,500 bushels Wheat, 29,200 bushels Barley, 3,200 bushels Rye, 3,300 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—7,588 bbls. Flour, 91,800 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Friday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

Flour firm. Wheat dull; sales 119,000 bushels at 88c.@89c. for Northwestern Club; 85½c.@86c. for No. 1; 82c.@85c. for No. 2. in store. Corn active and 1c. higher; sales 27,000 bushels, at 36c., in store. Oats firm and 1c. higher. *Receipts*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—500 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn. Freights dull; 15c. on Wheat to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ℘ cent. premium.

Albany, Friday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

Flour in fair demand and higher rates asked. Wheat—Sales 3,000 bushels red State, on private terms; white Michigan, in lots, at $1 50@$1 52; white Canadian at $1 50. Rye—Sales 2,200 bushels at 75c. Oats steady; sales 2,200 bushels State at 35½c. Corn held higher; sales 6,000 bushels Western mixed, in store. Barley more active; sales 38,700 bushels at 72c.@85c. for ordinary to choice Canada West; 75c.@78c. for Canada East, and 67c.@70c. for State four-rowed. Whisky, 21¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Friday, Nov. 2.

Stocks quiet. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 20⅞; Morris Canal, 60; Long Island Railroad, 12⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅜.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Borussia* will close to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Capt. Farragut, U. S. N.; Capt. O. H. Berryman, U. S. N.; Señor Flores, Minister from Ecuador; Capt. Hoxie and wife, Capt. Ludlow, Capt. Simmons, Mr. McCormie and daughter, Capt. R. Ingles and servant, Capt. Chas. Gill, Capt. Alden, wife and servant; Capt. Frisber, wife, 3 children and 2 servants; Mrs. Logan, J. W. Morrison, E. Peeth, G. N. Herman, H. W. Basford and wife, W. J. Ash, 2 children and servant; J. H. Bosworth, wife, 4 children and 2 servants; Mrs. Meek, Mrs. J. W. Bingham and 2 children, Jos. White and wife, M. Rosenberger, C. H. Brooks, Dr. Birdsell, D. Wells, W. B. Peters, W. F. Mason, W. R. Neirus, J. S. Yates, Mr. Anderson and wife, Mr. Hess and wife, Miss H. F. Kelton, Mr. Lane and wife, Mr. Blevin, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Butler, Mr. Dussolier and wife, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Lollman, Mr. Ramsdell, Nathan Callender and wife, Mr. Barstow, Mrs. Dexter, Mrs. Berk, Mr. Cronin, Mrs. Wylet, Mr. Hillgartner, T. H. Ruggles, Mr. Pontz, Mr. Tornue, Mr. Lodell, Mr. Hollenbeck, Mrs. Showler, Mrs. Martin—290 in second cabin and steerage.

Nov. 2.—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Clothilde Siboh, Eugene Drache Hinesterkamp, A. D. Elbers, Hy. Ringe and family, Susanna Friede, H. L. Arnold, L. Bloome, R. and W. Fried, F. and H. Philip, Louis Heberman, Wm. B. Sprodsham, Wm. E. Seguin, W. W. Cheeseborough, Miss Catharine Watts, F. M. Watts, Aug. Lafize, Antoine Brusler, Julia Brusler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 31 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon rises... 8 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 29 | Gov. Island.11 18 | Hell Gate...12 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, Jeffrey, Liverpool. G. Dale; steamship Borussia, Trautman, Hamburg, G. Kunhardt.

Ship Louis Napoleon, Herting, Hamburg, S. E. Amsinck & Co.; Wild Rover, Crowell, London, Nesmith & Sons.

Bark J. Merrill, Foss, Key West, Benner & Deake.

Brigs Iscarian, Munger, Galveston, P. & N. Smith & Co.; Franklin, (Br.,)Chisholm, Barbados, J. S. Whitney; Reporter, Grim, Cardenas, ——; Orkney, (Br.,) Murphy, Havana, Maguire & Armstrong; Sea Foam, Briggs, Madeira, J. R. Dow.

Schooners A. M. Edwards, ——, Philadelphia, J. McKee; Manchester, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; A. R. Hager, Cousens, Fernandina, H. D. Brookman; Gen. Armstrong, Kelsey, Porto Rico, H. Underwood; E. Baker, Steetman, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Augusta, Cail, Jacksonville, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, Oct. 25, with passengers and treasure to D. B. Allen. Left U. S. steamer Brooklyn, Farragut: store ship Falmouth, and brig E. Drummond, for New-York. At Panama, U. S. sloops-of-war Lancaster and St. Marys were in port. The steamship Moses Taylor, for San Francisco, had arrived at Lota, coaled and proceeded.

Steamship Hammonia, Schwensin, Hamburg Oct. 15, and Southampton 19th, with passengers and mdse. to Kunhardt & Co. Has had stormy weather from W., W. N. W. and W. S. W., except the last four days, when it was E. S. E.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Marion, Whiting, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Valley City, Chapman, Derby, Conn., with mdse. to D. & C. R. Miller.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Daylight, (of Cohasset,) Holbrook, Marseilles 46 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Wm. B. Travis, Lincoln, Galveston, 17 ds., with cotton to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Oraville, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Leghorn Sept. 14; passed through the Straits Oct. 3, with marble, rags, &c., to Jonas Phillips—vessel to Metcalf & Duncan. The brig Gilmore Meredith came through the Straits in co. Oct. 25, lat. 32 01, lon. 33 10, spoke schr. Eugene, of Provincetown, from Salem for Para, 15 ds. out; the captain reported having experienced a hurricane some days previously, in the Gulf, from N. E., but received no damage.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Gould, Malaga Oct. 6, passed Gibraltar 7th, with fruit to Kriesler; vessel to R. W. Frundy.

Bark Carl Von Lunne, (Swed.,) Norland, Newcastle 48 ds., with coal to J. McArthur.

Bark Albertina, Barton, Havana Sept. 29, with sugar, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Dawn, Chase, Buenos Ayres Sept. 25, with mdse. to Reynolds & Cushman.

Barkantine Young America, Collins, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Brig Agnes, (Br.,) of Port Glasgow, Gordon, Savanna la Mar 26 ds., for Glasgow, put into this port to repair, having, Oct. 23, in lat. 35 50, lon. 70, been dismasted. Oct. 23, when in lat. 35 50, lon. 70, experienced a hurricane from S. E. to W., which hove the vessel on her broadside, where she lay for three hours. Was obliged to cut away the foremast to lighten her, which, in falling, carried away the maintopmast, and mainmast head; lost deck load, water-casks, &c.

Brig R. & S. Lamson, Bentegeat, St. Domingo City 25 ds., with sugar, mahogany, &c., to master. She has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c. Died on the passage, Richard Cook, steward, and John Burns, both foreigners.

Brig Morning Star, (Br.,) Knight, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., Oct. 10, with logwood, pimento, &c., to A. H. Solomon. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Eastern Star, (of Greenport, L. I.,) Ackley, Malaga 27 ds. with fruit to James Robinson.

Brig Alton, (Br.,) Randall, Havana 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. De Visser.

Brig Fannie Butler, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Denia 34 ds., with fruit to J. H. Sanford.

Brig Orion, (Nor.,) Hueten, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Holmboe & Hoadley.

Schr. Mary E. Hoyt, (of Camden, N. J.,) Hammond, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to R. R. Barthold. The brigs Fannie and Waccamaw sailed for New-York the day previously.

Schr. Ben. Hinchman, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Franklin, Boyd, Lubec, 9 ds., with laths and fish to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Charles D. Hallock, Moore, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Onward, Ranecom, Port Ewen 9 ds, with coal for Boston.

Schr. William Hill, Dow, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Smith, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. T. P. Barkalow, Bodine, Suffolk, Va., 4 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. George Dummer, Chambers, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Tillie E., Small, Dighton, with plaster for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Rondout, coal for Camden.

Schr. Emily, Dennison, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day from E. N. E. to E. S. E., and fresh.

Sailed.

Barks Fannie Hamilton, for Montevideo; Wave Crest for Galveston, and anchored in the lower Bay. Brig Mauricio, (Aus.,) for Curacoa; schr. Hartstene, for Glasgow; brig Pollux, together with 18 square-rigged vessels, and a fleet of fore and aft schrs. are also anchored in the lower Bay, outward bound, and wanting a favorable wind.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2—Arr. brig Palestine, from Rio Grande. Schr. War Eagle, from Baltimore, is reported ashore and full of water, at the mouth of the Rappahannock River—probably Mountain Eagle, of Rockland, Me. Assistance has been sent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—Arr. schr. E. D. McClenahan, from Havana.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—Arr. ship Niobe, Calcutta. Off Highland Light, ship Lida, for Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2—At noon, passed the harbor, a schooner-rigged steamer steering E., showing American colors.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Adriatic would be detained at Havre until Friday, Oct. 26, being three days after her appointed day of departure, on account of the low tides.

The following are some of the many vessels now overdue at this and the neighboring ports:

Ship Geneva, from Calcutta April 22, for Boston.
Ship Romance of the Sea, Manila June 22, for Boston.
Ship Reliance, Manila June 8, for Boston.
Ship Scargo, Calcutta June 7, for Boston.
Ship Victoria Reed, Calcutta June 8, for Philadelphia.
Ship Astrea, Liverpool July 12, New-York.
Ship Amanda, Helveot July 12, for New-York.
Ship Golden Fleece, London June 18, for New-York.
Ship St. Croix, Gravesend Aug. 5, for New-York.
Bark A. Margaretha, Guttenberg May 20, for New-York.
Bark Catharine, Belfast June 26, for New-York.
Bark D. C. Yeaton, Shields Aug. 29, for New-York.
Bark Goethe, Bremen Oct. 20, for New-York.
Bark Ostzee, Antwerp Aug. 14, for New-York.
Bark Sea Swallow, Glasgow Aug. 9, for New-York.
Bark Rocket, from Penang June 10, for Boston.

By letters received this morning from San Francisco, the French ship Meteore, of Bordeaux, is reported arrived Oct. 5, and the Am. ship Meteor, of Boston, from Boston to San Francisco, was reported off the Heads Oct. 12, which being the date of the reported loss of the former, makes it appear almost certain that it was the latter vessel which was lost instead of the former, as reported in our telegram of Oct. 30. The M. was built at South Boston in 1852, was 1,067 tons, rated A 1½, and was owned by Curtis & Peabody, of the above place; valued at $50,000.

Capt. Vail, of steamship Patapsco, which arrived this morning from Portland, reports, on the 1st inst., at 3 P. M., saw a brig ashore on Block Island, with both masts gone.

Capt. Watson, of steamship Potomac, from Norfolk, reports passing on the 30th ult., a brig ashore on Thomas Point, Chesapeake Bay.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—The steamer Illinois struck going into Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior; got inside with 3 feet of water in the hold. The steamer Sea Bird broke her cylinder at Copper Harbor.—(By telegraph.)

KEY WEST, Oct. 27.—The ship Ocean Star, of Boston, Browne, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of 2,598 bales cotton, ran ashore on Triumph Reef, about 18 miles from Cape Florida Light, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst. She had two feet of water in her hold when the captain left her.—(By letter.) The Ocean Star was built at Kennebunk in 1848, is 714 tons register, rates A 2, and is owned by H. Lord, of Boston.

ANOTHER SHORT PASSAGE.—The clipper bark Dawn, Capt. Luke B. Chase, arrived this morning from Buenos Ayres, which port she left Sept. 25, and bringing advices to that date, thus making the passage in 38 days. This is the third passage in succession made by Capt. Chase in the Dawn, made in less than 40 days, as follows: arrived Jan. 29, in 39 days; arrived June 10, in 36 days, and this last of 38 days. She brings a full cargo of hides, &c., and is consigned to her owners, Messrs. Reynolds and Cushman, of this City.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—Br. brig, of Port Glasgow, from Savannah and a market for Glasgow, with all spars gone but stump of mainmast; was steering for New-York—Nov. 1, 60 miles S. E. of the Highlands.

Milton—brig, of Boston, from Porto Rico, for Boston, Oct. 22, lat. 31 45, lon. 74.

Sparkling Sea—brig, passed off Point Indio, bound up.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NORTHERN LIGHT.]

ASPINWALL, Oct. 15—Arr. Eng. brig Thetis, De Laparelle, Liverpool; 17th, U. S. sloop Brooklyn, Farragut, Bocas del Toro; N. G. schr. Convencion, Kingston, Jam.; H. B. M.'s ship Racer, Bocas del Toro; 19th, Eng. brig Charlotte Agnes, Bloomfield, Kingston; Am. bark Mary J. Kimball, McLellan, New-York; Am. steamer Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, New-York; 20th, Am. brig E. Drummond, Conway, New-York; Eng. steamer Derwent, West, San Juan del Norte; 21st, Am. bark Calloma, Gibbs, New-York; Eng. schr. Charlotte Minerva, Collins, Vera Cruz; Eng. steamer Solent, Leeds, St. Thomas.

Sailed—Oct. 15, Am. steamer Ariel, Wilson, New-York; 17th, Eng. bark John Bright, Alexander, Belize; 18th, Sard. brig Constitucion, San Juan del Norte; 22d, U. S. steam sloop Brooklyn, Walker, Bocas del Toro; H. B. M.'s steamer Racer, Bocas del Toro and San Juan del Norte; 24th, Eng. steamer Solent, Leeds, St. Thomas.

CALLAO, Oct. 1—Arr. Am. ships Morning Glory, Chinchas; Agnes Leeds, 112 ds. from New-York; Bejapore, Chinchas; Simoda, 60 ds. from Sidney; 2d, Constantine, Chinchas; Neptune's Car, do.; 3d, Granite (State?) do.; 4th, Carrier Dove, Valparaiso; Mary E. Balch, 42 ds. from San Francisco; 5th, Am. whale bark Hecla, from a fishing cruise; 8th, Am. ships Gladiator, Chinchas; Herald of the Morning, do.; John Stewart, do.; 10th, Galatea, do.; 11th, Yorick, Rio Janeiro; 12th, Susan Howland, 119 ds. from Boston; 12th, Compeer, Chinchas; 13th, Eastern State, Caldera.

Sailed—Oct. 1, Am. ships Roswell Sprague, Chinchas; 3d, Ellwood Walter, United States; Napier, do.; Samatra, do.; 6th, Ella E. Badger, do.; Simoda, do.; Morning Glory, United States; Mary E. Balch, Chinchas; 8th, Lyra, do.; J. A. Palmer, do.; 9th, Neptune's Car, United States; "Granite," do.; Winfield Scott, Chinchas; James Brown, do.; Herald of the Morning, United States; 10th, Carrier Dove, Chinchas; 11th, John Stuart, do.; Constantine, England; 12th, Yorick, Chinchas; 13th, Am. whale bark E. A. Hall, on a cruise.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 16—Arr. Am. steamer Granada, (before reported,) 63 ds. from New-York; 18th, Am. ship Helios, Australia; 25th, Am. steamer Moses Taylor, 61 ds. from New-York.

Sailed—Sept. 17, Am. ships Roswell Sprague, Callao; 23d, Scotland, Tongai; 27th, Eastern State, Caldera; Carrier Dove, Callao; steamer Moses Taylor, California; 30th, Helios, Coquimbo.

CALDERA, Sept. 12—In port, Am. ships Mary Glover and Milwaukee.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Bonnets—Bonnets. New Styles—New Styles, for Ladies. Large assortment of Beaver Bloomers and Velvet Hats. Strangers will do well to call at Mrs. BINNS' Millinery, No. 413 Canal-st. Milliners supplied—Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets.

ROMANISM.—REV. DR. ALORD, FORMERLY A French Roman Catholic Jesuit, but now the founder of the French Union Mission to the Papists of the City of Philadelphia, will deliver a free lecture on the above subject, at the Cooper Institute at the corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st., New-York, on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and will conclude his discourse by narrating his Christian experience. The Doctor will appear in his Jesuitical costume. A collection will be taken up to assist in sustaining him in the cause in which he is engaged as a missionary colporteur among the Papists. All are respectfully invited to attend, as they will hear the most thrilling narration of his conversion to God.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the Second Wednesday (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The regular monthly meeting for devotional exercises will occur on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 7½ P. M., at the rooms of the American Board, Bible House. The public are cordially invited. Persons desirous of aiding the work of the Alliance, please communicate with J. C. HOLDEN, Treasurer, No. 11 Cliff-st., or with the Secretary at the Society's room, No. 23 Bible House.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, NOV. 5, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 95 Duffield-st., between Johnson-st. and Myrtle av.: A general assortment of mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, oak extension table, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, crockery and kitchen furniture.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to do the washing for three persons. City references required, and the highest wages given. None but persons fully competent need apply. Hours, 9 to 12 o'clock. No. 43 West 36th-st.

$5,000.—TO CLOTHIERS.—WANTED, AN assortment of men's and boys' clothing, adapted to the West, for which I will pay part cash and part real estate. Apply, by letter, stating where stock can be seen, to M. B. EDSON, No. 34 Pine-st.